MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN

DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, THE FARM, THE GARDEN, THE FIRESIDE, RURAL LIFE, LITERATURE, USEFUL ARTS, NEWS, &c.

AND NEW ENGLAND AGRICULTURE.

JOURNAL OF

VOLUME XXXI.:::NO. 41. BOSTON, SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1872. WHOLE NUMBER 1598.

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN AND NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE

Official Organ of the N. E. Agricultural Society

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT

51 & 53 North Market Street, Boston.

(Opposite Faneuil Hall.)

GEO. NOYES, Proprietor and Publisher.

TERMS. $2 00 per annum in advance. $3 00 if not paid in advance. Single copies SIX CENTS.

☞ No paper discontinued, except at the option of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.

☞ The PLOUGHMAN offers great advantages to advertisers. Its circulation is large, and among the most active and intelligent portion of the community.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING. One square, of eight lines, one insertion, $1 00; each subsequent insertion, 50 cents.

☞ A liberal discount made on large orders.

NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.

1. If any person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until pay, most is made, and collect the whole amount whether it is taken from the office or not.

2. The courts have lately decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the post-office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of fraud.

☞ Postage on the PLOUGHMAN is 52 cents a year within the United States.

Editorial

APPLICATION OF MANURES.

The effort to work manures in deeply with the idea of fertilizing the subsoil which was extensively held but a few years ago, is now pretty generally given up by most practical farmers. That idea was, if we mistake not, advanced and maintained by Prof. Lieb g and others. Now the most intelligent scientific, as well as practical men believe it mos for the farmer's interest to keep manures near the surface.

At a recent meeting of the Farmers' Club at London, Prof. Voelcker said, in reply to some statements made by Alderman Mechi, "Don't manure subsoil of any kind; light or heavy; manure the topsoil, and keep the manuring elements as near as you possibly can to the surface, so that the young plant may derive immediate advantage from the food prepared for it." This, we take it, is the true doctrine very forcibly expressed, and we believe it accords with the experience of the most careful observers both in this country and in England.

This position does not imply that lands should not be deeply ploughed and mellowed, only that manures should not be buried deeply. We like deep ploughing. We like, in turning over the sod, *to lay up to the sun and air a sufficient depth of earth and mol*, to have the *after cultivation* easy and light without breaking up the turf and sod. But we do not like to turn under the manure too deep, and we think a great deal of manure has been comparatively lost and wasted. If the sod is turned over deeply, there is some satisfaction in manuring and fertilizing the loose and mellow earth that is turned up. This is a practical point of very considerable importance and is worth careful investigation.

TENANT FARMING.

The beauty of the system of tenant farming as it prevails in Great Britai, was recently illustrated in Ayrshire, Scotland, where a Mr. Hope, a distinguished agriculturist and a highly respected and public spirited man, was notified by his landlord that his lease, which was about to expire, would not be renewed. On inquiry it was found that the reason was because Mr. Hope entertained different political views from those of the landlord. So Mr. Hope, of Fenton Barns, whose name has long been familiar to us as an active member of the Ayrshire Farmers' Club, is compelled to leave home and break up, just because of his manly independence. A beautiful system indeed, when puts it in the power of a landlord to expel such a man as that just for expressing his political views. The Ayrshire Farmers' Club passed unanimously a resolution expressing its sympatay with Mr. Hope, and its acknowledgment that he had done more to advance agriculture than any tenant farmer in the kingdom.

BOG MEADOWS.

We notice the grass on a great many bog meadows was killed out by the winter. On most of these places a coarse growth has sprung up and they will not be worth much for grass. This fact suggests the importance of trying to do what we can to drain and improve them during the summer. This is usually an August job. On this point Mr. Johnson, of Framingham, said at the last country meeting of the State Board of Agriculture, as given in the Secretary's Report:

"Some farmers have bog meadows, which have been worked to some extent, and such land produces well when thoroughly reclaimed, but it takes a great amount of labor to do it, and to do it in that way (as the saying is) that it will stay done. The process is, as you all know, by ditching, draining, burning, etc., and if top-dressed once in two years after seeding, it makes the very best of grass land. Then we have certain kinds of wet ground which is very full of rocks and stones, and cannot well be ploughed. In some instances, we have used the spade,—a common, narrow Irish spade. I know that it is expensive, but I had, and have now, some land which needs the spade; it is about impossible to plough it. I spaded two and a half acres of that ground, at an expense of $42.50 an acre; the land cost me $45 an acre; and the first year I cut 5,995 pounds of hay to the acre. I don't remember what hay was worth at that time, but it more than paid the expense. Certainly it will pay to spade these rough pieces of land that cannot be very readily ploughed, if the soil is good."

We hope every farmer will lay out his plans so as to do something in the way of permanently improving the low lands.

HICKORY OR WALNUT APHIS.

A correspondent has forwarded to us for identification a large number of these insects with some of the limbs upon which they were feeding.

This is the *aphis caryæ* of Harris's Catalogue. It is one of the largest of our *aphides*. Its body is covered with a bluish white substance like the bloom of a plum, with four rows of little traverse black spots on the back; the top of the thorax and the veins of the wings are black, as are also the shanks, the feet and the antennæ, which are clothed with black hairs; the the thighs are reddish brown. This species sucks the sap from the limbs, and not from the leaves, of the hickory, etc., and must have been first discovered before there could have been any motive for their cultivation, and probably they were cultivated for ages before the idea occurred of increasing the natural fertility of the soil by manures. The processes employed must have been extremely simple at first, being confined without doubt to simply preparing the ground to receive the seed, without any attempt to stimulate its natural productiveness.

So far as we have any certain knowledge on the subject, Egypt, Chaldea and China were among the first nations which extended the limits of agricultural practice in ancient times. This is shown by their records, which go back with some degree of certainty to remote antiquity. In these countries, it is probable that animal power was first applied to agriculture; and among the hieroglyphics on the ancient tombs of Egypt is found the representation of an implement resembling a pick, which was used as a plough. From Egypt a knowledge of agriculture extended to Greece, and we find it in a tolerably flourishing state one thousand years before Christ, if we may believe the testimony of the "Works and Days" of Hesiod. Here we have a detailed description of a plough consisting of a beam, a share, and handles, though the whole structure is extremely rude, when compared with our modern ploughs. And we may infer that the early settlers of Sparta possessed no inconsiderable knowledge of draining, since the site of the city was surrounded by swamps and marshes, and must have been well drained before it could be made even habitable.

VERMONT.

E. R. Towle, of West Berkshire, Vt., writes to the *Ploughman* that the crops are looking finely now. We have had warm pleasant weather for the last two weeks, and vegetation is pushing forward rapidly. Haying will generally commence the Monday after the "Fourth," perhaps some pieces of clover may be cut before.

The trial of haying in elements at Rutland, July 9th and 10th, promises to be one of much interest, as it is expected to be the most important ever held in New England.

ABOUT JULY

Keep the horse hoe or the cultivator going between the corn and the roots, says old father Tusser. It stirs the ground and keeps down the weeds. It is hot work at haying with the thermometer among the nineties, but it is not what it used to be when I was a boy. We had to swing the old fashioned scythe whether we wanted to or not. Now it is a fine thing to sit on an easy seat and start the team, cutting an acre an hour, but do not forget that what is fun for you is hot work for the horses. Let them take it a little easy. Do not fret them. Keep the bearings well oiled and mind you do not run into that woodchuck's hole and dull the knives. Some folks cut their grass a good deal earlier than they used to and get half through by this time. There is a kind of Fourth of July feeling about it, I do believe, and if they get through by the time we old fogies begin, they do not seem to care whether school keeps or not. I must say I rather like the idea, and the cows like it too, judging from the way they take hold of the sweet green early cut hay. Had you not better try it next year and see how it works? If you cut early you stand a good chance to get a big second crop, and rowen is first rate for cows and sheep. It will make the milk flow. Do not let the weeds get ahead of you.

CRIMEAN WHEAT.

Editor of Massachusetts Ploughman:

The farmers in central Iowa are feeling very well over the fact that one of their number, during the visit of the Duke Alexis at Chicago, received a present of nine bushels of Crimean Wheat, which has been well sown and is now promising a good crop. This farmer is an educated German, and was a classmate of one of the aids of Alexis. This wheat was intended for the Agricultural Department at Washington, but owing to the little "unpleasantness," it was diverted from its destination, and will be highly advantageous to the wheat growing farmers of the State of Iowa. The weight of this wheat is seventy pounds to the bushel.

J. S. S.

DEEP OR SHALLOW.

A correspondent of the Rural New Yorker, seeing a statement in that paper which seemed to give the preference to shallow setting for the purpose of getting the cream from milk, writes to give experiments made with pans and cans, as follows:—

This trial was made within the first ten days of August, and designed to be a thorough test of the manner of setting milk. The morning's milk was used each time, the milk being divided into nearly equal parts. First experiment, 136 3-4 pounds in the deep can, 17 1-2 inches, and 141 1-2 pounds in the can 3 3-4 inches deep. The water was taken from the same tank to keep the temperature of the milk standing at about fifty-eight degrees, it souring in the pan at forty hours, and not changing in the can till forty-eight hours. The cream was churned as soon as taken from the milk, the can producing 6 pounds of butter before salting, and the pan 5 pounds, 10 ounces, or a pound of butter from 23 pounds, 6 ounces of milk, and the can a pound of butter from 22 pounds, 10 ounces.

The next experiment gave precisely the same result. The third experiment, the pan had two pounds more milk than the can, and the same amount of butter. These gentlemen say they have carefully tested the matter, and are fully satisfied that the best manner of setting the milk is in deep cans, and that the temperature of the milk may be kept as wanted.

BEAUTIFY THE FARM.

The Maine *Farmer* says: You can so beautify your premises that travelers will have to love it as they pass, study the points that attract, and carry in their minds ever after, the recollection that it was a home of outward beauty, made so by the presence of inward taste and happiness. But to your own mind will come the greater good. Life will be the brighter and happier to you. Your children will grow up to love the home you have rendered so attractive to them, and its beauties will ever act as educating influences for good upon their minds and hearts. The dull routine of hard labor will be relieved by the rational enjoyments which come from the surroundings, whenever brought under their silent power, and you will grow into a purer life and a richer manhood in consequence.

Written for the Massachusetts Ploughman.

LOOK OUT NOW FOR WINTER FODDER.

One of the most essential matters which the farmers of New England have to keep in view, and look forward to with more than usual interest, is that of winter keep for stock. Now is the time they have this golden opportunity, and should leave no means untried to apply all their resources to the proper cultivation of the root crop and saving of the hay.

One of the great advantages of root crops is that the farmer can keep a greater number of cattle on a given area of ground, and as the roots are used in winter and spring, the farmer who uses them can keep a better description of stock than the farmer who relies on hay. The two great objects in the cultivation of roots are to make the soil loose to as great a depth as possible, so as if sown in drills to be able to present as great a bulk of the soil as possible to the roots. 2d. To convert as much as possible of the substances of the soil itself into plant food. The next point is to have a sufficiently fine seed bed; in roughly prepared ground, a large proportion of the seed of turnips and mangolds do not vegetate at all, particularly in dry seasons, and so the crop partially fails. The farmer will be amply repaid for a little extra labor judiciously expended in preparing the seed bed.

A given quantity of labor spent at this time is quite as efficacious as three times the same labor applied afterwards. Many a farmer has a plot of this scanty hay grass composed chiefly of the coarsest of the natural or artificial grasses, containing but little nutritive properties for seeding purposes, and, as a rule, such grasses do not tiller so much at the roots as to leave a closer luxuriant herbage for aftermath.

It would be now a point of economy in the general routine of the yearly operations of the farm to plough up such a plot, grub deep, cleanse and pulverize it, and sow one half with white turnips and the other half with yellow. First to form the ground into drills, twenty-seven inches apart, and apply at the rate of twenty tons of farmyard manure and four hundred pounds of superphosphate and one hundred pounds of nitrate of soda per acre, mixed with two hundred pounds common salt. Nitrate of soda has its advantages over Peruvian guano as a turnip manure mixture in dry weather on light soils. The nitrogen is fixed in it and it has an affinity for attracting and absorbing moisture from the atmosphere, and only gives off the nitrogen in a state of solution to the growing crops. The manurial properties of Peruvian guano depend upon the amount of ammonia present, and instead of being in a fixed state, it is generally in a free state, and passes off in evaporation in the atmosphere.

As the turnip fly is the chief enemy to its cultivation, it is well to sow plenty of seed, say seven or eight pounds per acre, so that there may be plenty of foliage until the crop gets into the rough leaf. It is in the first stage of its growth that the fly makes its ravages, always taking its shelter under the clods at night, and in time of rain. As a preventive it is a good thing to roll the plot with a heavy roller after sunset; by this means the clods are compressed and broken, and the little gentlemen are locked in their holes. Another good preventive is to mix gas lime and sulphur in such proportions as the sulphur will dry the gas lime, and sow a thin strike of it along the drill on the leaves, say about three bushels per acre. The sulphur and gas lime acts as a manure as well as being poisonous to the fly.

By deep grubbing, to admit of plenty of air to the roots, and careful hoeing, leaving them twelve inches apart in the drills, a produce of some thirty to forty tons can be easily raised. This quantity will serve twelve cows for fifteen months with good hay. It will keep them in good condition and yield an abundant supply of milk. It is of the greatest importance to have cattle in good condition in the spring before letting them out on grass, especially young store cattle. A celebrated breeder of prize stock once said, "I never let the calf flesh, or my stores. I always provide that they be well wintered and go out in good order to grass, so that they are always coming forward. This cannot be done by hay alone. The skillful feeder who keeps in view the health and condition of his stock, always provides that they be supplied with food that contains all the elements of nutrition necessary to form the muscle, bone, blood and fatty matter which build up the structure of the animal. To achieve this, it is necessary to have various kinds of wholesome and sound feeding stuff. The structure of the animal is similar to that of the plant in regard to assimilating food. Suppose an animal to be supplied with carbonaceous food sufficient to supply the fatty matter to the body, but a deficient supply of food to build up the bone, muscle and blood, it can only take up the one that is plentifully supplied in proportion as it receives the other. Thus arises the necessity of farmers providing seasonably, when he can, a proper supply of winter keep for the stock, as the profits derived from them depend on their quality and how they are fed. Animals of an inferior description and badly fed, cost as much for attendance and house room, and eat a great deal more than those that possess the best shapes and quality.

PATRICK.

THE CULTURE OF RUTA BAG S.

Like the parsnip, the ruta baga is not cultivated by our farmers to the extent it ought to be, though much more generally than formerly. It is not nearly so difficult of cultivation as the parsnip, though it also requires care and high farming to render certain large crops. We have heard of twelve hundred bushels being raised upon an acre, and we have viewed crops which yielded about eight hundred bushels.

The seed should be sown not later than the 20th, or at the farthest the 25th of July, though some farmers sow it much earlier. About the middle or 20th of July is perhaps the best period for this latitude. If the soil is mellow and rich, the ruta baga will grow anywhere. It is, like the parsnip, a very hardy plant, and can be allowed to remain in the ground until late in November.

Sow the seed in drills twenty-eight or thirty inches apart, and when the plants are well up, thin out about eight or ten inches, then cultivate between the rows and hoe or use the hand to remove the weeds between the plants—closely cultivation is very important in this crop. It will take about one pound of seed per acre.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

SHORTHORN HEIFER ROSE 9th.

THE PROPERTY OF E. L. DAVISON, ESQ., SPRINGFIELD, KY.

Above we give a portrait of "Rose 9th," another of the high bred Shorthorns from the select herd of E. L. Davison, Springfield, Ky., who furnishes us with the following description:

"She was bred by me; is a deep red, two years old past when this cut was taken. She was got by Dexter 6396, out of Rose 3d, by Orontes 3d, 8730; Rose by President 2, 835. Rose 9th was exhibited at all the Fairs in Kentucky last fall, and was first in her class and first in sweepstakes at the following ones: Stamford, Richmond, Harrodsburg, Shelbyville, Danville, Springfield;—was second in class and second in sweepstakes at Paris, being beaten by the celebrated Shropshire heifer. She was one of the premium herd at Paris, Kentucky, also at al. of the above mentioned places. She now has a deep red bull calf by London Duke 3d, six weeks old, that is better at its age than either the sire or dam was. She and calf will be at principal Fairs in the West this Fall."

Horticulture.

THE APPLE TREE BORER REMEDY.

Having seen a great many remedies and a great many plans for destroying the apple tree borer, an I none of them very satisfactory, suppose I give a case from actual knowledge of my own:—

My neighbor put out an orchard of fifty trees; they were four years old from the graft, and as they had not been very well pruned in the nursery, pruning was done at the time of transplanting. The trees started all right in the spring, but alas! the borer. The trees were punctured from root to branch and took on the usual sickly appearance. The owner concluded to try and experiment, for it was nothing but death any how, so he prepared a whitewash as follows:

Take fresh slaked lime and coal oil sufficient to make a good whitewash and put it on with a brush from root to branch, or as high as the borer had been working.

This proved a perfect success for the trees cast off their sickly appearance the same season. I examined them the same fall (the whitewash still on them) and I could never saw trees healthy and vigorous trees I have not tried this remedy in my own orchard, for there are no borers in it; if there were I should not hesitate a moment. We are not much troubled with the borer in this country, except on trees that have been wounded.—*American Farm Journal.*

HOW TO DESTROY NOXIOUS INSECTS.

A small black fly in great swarms, eats the leaves of cabbage plants after they come up from seeds sown in the open ground, and also early cabbage plants, after being set out in the open ground from hot-beds. A slight dusting of fresh slaked lime over the plants in the morning, while wet with dew, will drive them off or kill them. Dust the plants one morning, and again the second morning after that, then the job is finished. The flea is more fond of pepper cress than cabbages, so that if the cress is sown thinly along with the cabbage seed, it will save the cabbages.

A greenish, mealy louse, in vast numbers, attacks cabbages when nearly full grown. Two dustings of fresh lime will kill them.

A black grub which lodges in the ground, eats through the stems of young cabbages, after being transplanted, causing the heads to drop off. Whenever that is observed, search around the plants cut off, and find the grub and kill it. It is only a quarter of an inch under the surface. After it eats off one plant it gets to another, so that you must search among the neighboring plants, if not found where it has been devastating.

The wire-worm lodges in the ground, and is destructive to the seeds of Lima and pole beans and Indian corn. Plant twice as many seeds as you want plants. When they begin to push through the ground, draw the soil from the soil gently, and see if there be no worms in them. If the worms are there, pick them out with a pin or needle and destroy.

Many of the insects that lodge in the ground may be destroyed in *this* way: Dig or plow up the ground in fall or early spring; sow over it Peruvian guano, or lime, or salt. They are all poison to insects. Salt should not be used where cabbages are to be planted, as it makes them club-footed.

When berry bushes, or shubbery, or young trees are attacked by caterpillars, two dustings of fresh lime over them, in the morning, while the leaves are wet with dew, will kill them all. It will do the same with large trees that are infested, but it is difficult to dust them all over.—*T. E., in Journal of the Farm.*

HOW I MAKE GUANO.

For several years past I have had what bones were obtained on the farm manufactured into guano in the following manner: From time to time as there are bones to dispose of, I take them to my hen house, lay them on a flat stone, and with an old axe break them up fine and let the hens eat them. This is all the labor that is required, and the bones with the other articles of food which the hens eat are digested and made into as good guano or manure as I have ever used for any purpose. It is not necessary to wait a year for guano made in this way, for it is ready to use at any time that it is wanted.

My method of saving and preparing the droppings of my hens is as follows: In the hen house under the roost there is a tight floor, and over this floor I spread dry, fine earth or muck, and occasionally as the manure accumulates, more earth is spread over it. When I wish to clean out the manure, the contents are shoveled over and mixed together, and it is then in a shape that it can be used at any time or place. My practice is to clean out spring and fall, and by having a supply of dirt to use when wanted, I manufacture and save, with very little labor or expense, a very valuable fertilizer—the quantity depending on the number of hens kept; but the amount of manure which can be made from hens in this way is much larger than one would suppose who has never practised it, and the value of it when carefully saved and applied to the cultivation of crops is probably more in proportion to the cost of keeping them that of any other stock kept on the farm.—[*Germantown Telegraph.*

The Stable.

THE MARE FOR A FARMER.

Every farmer who breeds a horse for his own use or for market, should at the outset possess himself of a highly formed, powerfully built, well bred mare, standing at least fifteen hands high, and weighing no less than one thousand two hundred pounds in ordinary condition. This mare he should breed to a thoroughbred horse of pure pedigree, good form, great strength and depth in body, standing on short, powerful and strong limbs. He should at least be sixteen hands high, and weigh not less than one thousand two hundred pounds. From the union of these we may expect a fine animal. The mare must at least be reasonably well bred, and ought to be larger, if anything, than the horse. Never breed to a small or delicate thoroughbred. If you sow seeds you cannot expect to reap wheat. It may be asked why the same result could not be attained by breeding your fine mare to one of the many breeds of draft horses. It may suffice to say that experience shows that it cannot, but this experience rests on reason. The thoroughbred mare and the draft horse are of the same genus, but they are of entirely different origin. In form, physical constitution, they are widely different. The thoroughbred is the highest and most perfect type of the horse, while the draft horse is the lowest. In physical composition and form they differ as widely as the Caucasian from the Ethiopian. If we breed a superior race to an inferior, the produce will not be similar to either. It will degrade the superior and elevate the inferior. Hence it is a mongrel grade. If you breed an inferior race with a lower grade than the superior, the product will be inferior to both, because the tendency of all animals is to revert to the original type most strongly predominates in them. Therefore, if you breed quarter or eighth bred mare to a coarse Norman, Percheron, Clydesdale, Punch or Lincolnshire stallion, the product must be the inferior of both, because you are not elevating the standard but degrading it.—*Ed.*

Floriculture.

POWDERED COAL FOR UNHEALTHY PLANTS.

In a communication, addressed to the *Revue Horticole*, the writer states that he purchased a very fine rose bush, full of buds, and, after anxiously awaiting their maturing, was greatly disappointed when this took place, to find the flowers small, insignificant in appearance, and of a dull faded color. Incited by the suggestion of a friend, he then tried the experiment of filling in the top of the pot around the bush to the depth of half an inch with finely pulverized stone-coal. In the course of a few days he was astonished at seeing the roses assume a beautiful red hue, as brilliant and lively as he could desire.

He tried the same experiment upon a pot of petunias, and soon after all the pale and insignificant colored ones became of a bright red or lilac, and the white petunias were variegated with beautiful red stripes. Some of the lilac petunias became a fine dark blue. Other flowers experienced similar alterations; those of a yellow color alone remained insensible to the influence of the coal.

ARRANGING FLOWERS IN BEDS. In arranging flowers in beds the principal things to be avoided are: The placing of rose colored or red flowers next scarlet or orange, or orange next yellow, blue next violet or rose next violet. On the contrary, the following colors harmonize: White will relieve any color (but should not be placed next yellow), orange with light blue, yellow with violet, dark blue with orange yellow, white with pink or rose, and lilac with yellow. By observing these rules the amateur may have his flower borders vie in beauty and excitement with those of greater pretensions, and even surpass many of them.

HEARDED WHEAT STRAW DANGEROUS TO STOCK.

A *Prairie Farmer* correspondent writes:—It has been discovered that when stock has had free access to bearded wheat straw, the beards have worked around the lip and gums, causing swelling, ulceration and loosening of the teeth. A neighbor informs me that he discovered in the fore part of his winter that sheep were not doing well, and upon examination found their mouths so much injured from this cause that he has been unable to bring them up to good condition since. Another neighbor lost a valuable colt from the same cause. A farrier was called, in this instance, as soon as any difficulty was discovered, but too late. He said he had the appearance of being choked, but the owner insisted that the colt had nothing but straw, water and shelled corn, and he did not consider choking possible. Upon opening the colt after death it was found that beards had collected, forming quite a massive ball, near the entrance to the body, and beards had worked off into the throat-pipe, causing inflammation and ulceration to such an extent as to cause death. Upon comparing notes, we are satisfied that this has been a source of much damage to stock, heretofore unaccountable. Reference is made to several cases where stock has died or been damaged, and which now seems plainly to have been caused by wheat beards.

Miscellaneous.

VALUE OF FODDER CORN.

The department of Agriculture has just issued a statement presenting a long line of testimony from various sources on the value of fodder corn as a supplementary feed or soiling crop for milch cows in summer. We present below the conclusions deduced from the testimony given:

1. Green corn-fodder is neither worthless nor the poorest of all soiling material.

2. It is the best when planted in drills or hills, not so thickly as to prevent normal growth and development, cultivated to destroy weeds and grasses, and cut between tasselling and earing, when the elements elaborated for perfection of the ear are stored in readiness for immediate use.

3. It is probable, both from the *rationale* of the case and from the facts presented above, that in the more northern latitudes a mistake has often been made in sowing thickly southern corn which cannot mature, the fodder from which fed in August must be very nearly worthless. On the contrary, the fodder from northern corn, especially sweet corn, drilled and cultivated, and fed just before earing, is found to be very valuable.

4. Its value, compared with lucerne, millet, the best grasses, and other plants, containing a large percentage of nutriment, taking into consideration the quantity produced and the cost of its production, has not been determined fully, and should be decided by a series of thorough and exhaustive experiments.

It is evident, from all that is conflicting in the opinion of different feeders, that the differences are mainly due to the degree of maturity or soundness of the corn. That from thick sowing, in nature, colorless and watery, is unfit to place before the cows of any well regulated dairy. It is probable that half that is fed is either improperly cultivated, or in a state of growth not productive of the highest results. If this should be the case, how stupid to condemn the maize for the ignorance of the cultivator. If it is found to contain too little nutriment for its bulk, or too small an amount of the flesh-forming element, the suggestion found in the practice of some, of giving a small amount of more highly concentrated nutriment in connection with corn fodder, is eminently wise. This is a deficiency easily remedied. While corn is our national crop, less fastidious in the circumstances of its growth than almost any other, and capable of yielding so largely under the proverbial neglect which characterizes our culture, let not this fodder be discarded until something of greater practical value is found, the superiority of which has been actually demonstrated under local circumstances of soil, climate and cultivation.

WORKING ON THE ROAD.

Joseph Harris tells in the *American Agriculturist* how they work out the road tax in his section. The path-master has had no experience in managing men. He does not know how to plan the work. To get rid of them, he sends a couple of teams to draw gravel, and they do not get back until half past ten, and they think there is no time to draw another load before noon. Another team is started to plough along the side of the road, and the team with the scraper lies idle while this is accomplished. There are stones to be picked up before the ground can be ploughed. When this is done the plough is finally started. The ground is dry and hard. One man drives, another holds, and one or two more ride on the beam. The horses are overtaxed, and have to rest every few yards. The men rest too. All this time the scraper is waiting. By and by it starts, with one man to drive and another to hold the scraper. The plough is still going back and forward, and at every load it has to wait for the men with the scraper to get out of the way, and when the scraper comes back for another load it has to wait for the plough. And so the work goes on. Our path-master is an intelligent, industrious and successful farmer. He is not to blame. It is the fault of the system.

COLD AND GERMINATION.

M. Duclaux, of France, is engaged in a series of experiments to demonstrate that cold is indispensable to germination. He placed two portions of seed in an ice house for one and two months respectively; a third portion was deposited in an apartment moderately heated. Cold is known to be essential to the hatching of the silk worm's eggs. Well, the three lots were placed in circumstances favorable to germination; the third lot showed no signs of life; the others sprouted; the seeds enclosed for two months in the ice house without an exception, those for one month but imperfectly.

POTATOES.—Andrew S. Fuller, agricultural editor of the Sun, says—"The number of pieces of potatoes to the hill, will depend somewhat upon their size and the number of eyes upon each. We think that a piece of potato containing three or four eyes is just as good as a larger one, or even a whole tuber. Three or four pieces are enough for a hill; but we have abandoned the hill system, and now plant in drills, placing the pieces one foot apart, and the rows three or four feet apart. We have found by careful experiments that we obtain a larger yield by planting drills without increasing the cost of production. The past season we planted several new varieties of potatoes, and used pieces containing but one eye, and the yield was as large as where more seed was used.

Written for the Massachusetts Ploughman.

NOTES ON STRAWBERRY CULTURE

NUMBER VI.

BY J. S. NEEDHAM.

In planting seeds of the strawberry for new varieties, we find all seed grown on plants with perfect blossoms almost always reproduces the same fruit and generally of poorer quality, as shy bearers.

Such is the case with the wild berry, Virginia Fragraria; but with fruit that has been ameliorated or domesticated it is otherwise.

It is a noticeable fact that plants with no stamens, what are called pistillate varieties, are better bearers and carry out their fruit at the end of the season more uniform in size and finer in quality than those called staminates. The most prolific crops that I have ever seen were always pistillate plants. I have often read of enormous crops grown on staminate plants, but I had supposed some enchantment must have entered those plants or figures, or they must have been seen through convex glasses of expanding capacity.

A plant possesses its own plant force, each variety a characteristic force of its own, and each plant its individual plant force governed by its surrounding circumstances.

Some will grow tall fruit stems, branching after forming axils; it is in these axils we get the largest and best fruit.

If we grow a staminate plant, that plant must use up a large portion of its force in producing its life giving forces for the pollen to impregnate the seeds; for every seed must be impregnated to get a perfectly developed berry.

Now if we grow a pistillate plant that never can develop stamens, we save to that plant all the plant force required from a plant that does develop the life-giving principle.

All pistillate plants are not to be relied upon, because some do not have their pistillate organs properly developed, and doubtless some may require pollen from one of the most delicate staminate construction; for instance, I find that the Russell, a pistillate variety, will yield better developed fruit when impregnated by the Brighton Pine, than when by the Wilson. I think the Brighton Pine is the best developed plant I ever saw in both its sexual organs; its fruit is always fair, but it has short roots, rank foliage and a high crown, and often exhausts itself in flowering, so much so that it is not a desirable variety for market.

The calyx is a very essential organ; it is the bellows or lungs to the fruit; a strong, well developed calyx then, is very desirable.

I have a theory in regard to the functions of the calyx. Botany teaches us that leaves elaborate crude sap, prepare it to build up the structure of the plant. Are not those little leaves of the calyx doing a more delicate work? Their base is connected by a cord of communication to every tiny seed, and at work just as long as there is any life in the pistils or hair-like tubes on the seeds; and when those little tubes die, the seed is ripe, the pulp is developed, and the calyx withers.

Now does not the sap as it enters the stem get re-worked or elaborated to perfect the seed? That is the work of the plant, to perfect the seed. We find in all gross fruit the calyx upon the opposite end from the stem, working by attraction, or plant force for the development of the seed that is placed inside the fruit. In the strawberry this seed being upon the outside, we see the need of perfect pistils in their internal arrangements, for conducting the pollen from the anthers down to the seed, and we see the need of strong stigmas or receptacles for those embryo seeds, for in proportion to the strength and size of the stigma is the size of the fruit, other things being equal. I record facts and incidents as they come under my observation, and base my theories upon the teaching of those facts, but I am perfectly willing the reader shall take them as *dubia*, but as he will then observe for himself, and will discover new facts.

CURING HAY.

With their carefully prepared roots and herbs, many of our mothers, or grandmothers could as well alleviate the ills of humanity as can many of college bred M. D.'s; but note with what care those roots and herbs were gathered and prepared. That they might retain all their virtues, they were invariably cured in the shade. Now we, as farmers, may learn from this a lesson of wisdom and practical utility, as applied to the hay field. Cure in the shade versus make hay while the sun shines. Now the question arises, which of these two antagonistic principles or maxims shall we follow? Certainly, after due reflection, all will admit that hay made in the shade is superior to that cured in the sun, whereas the farmer method requires more labor than the latter. In answer to the above interrogations, both the price of hay and the price of labor must be taken into consideration; therefore in general, we reply, that if labor is plenty and hay commanding large prices—cure in the shade; but if labor is dear and hay at low figures—cure in the sun. There are also other materials to be taken into account.

Thus a large crop of clover should invariably be cut, and, partially wilted, gathered up in cocks of suitable size and allowed to sweat a day or two; then open the same, and after an hour's exposure to the sun it will be in a most excellent condition to store away for winter's use. Therefore cure clover in the shade, or cock, not simply because the sweating process is so highly beneficial to this particular grass, but because, if the crop be large, it will require, to cure it sufficiently, at least one or two days exposure to the sun, and, as a matter of necessity, exposing it to the night dew, and possibly to an unexpected rain storm. Now, as a dot sun is particularly injurious to clover, and moisture, as dew or rain, is more so, therefore clover, at least, should be treated in the manner above described, or cured in the shade. Avoid the very common and injurious practice of over curing the hay. If the grass is matured when cut, and does not get wet, it will be sufficiently dried or cured in from two to four hours in favorable weather, clover, of early cut and lodged grasses being, of course, exceptions.—*Journal of the Farm.*

TRANSPLANTING PLANTS.—The editor of the Germantown *Telegraph* says: There is no mode that we ever tried so effectual in transplanting tomato, cabbage, or tobacco or any other tender plant from one hot bed, or from one place to another, as to prepare a vessel filled with manure water and rich soil, about the consistency of thin mush, with which the roots of the plants should be well coated, and set in a hole made with a round piece of wood or dibble. After being rather firmly planted moisten again with manure water. We have never failed in any transplanting when done in this way, and the trouble is very slight.

Written for the Massachusetts Ploughman.

MAINE FARMING NOTES.

NUMBER VI.

"Sing me your song so wild and free,
Beautiful bird of the summer night;
Give me a touch of your melody,
Willowy waters, warm with light,
That gathers purple as moments glide—
Sing to me sweetly bird and tide."

"Never knew so wet a June," we hear on all sides. Many are not through planting yet. Grass looking well, grain never looked better. Potatoes have rotted some on account of wet and are coming up rather uneven. Orchards blooming very full, and a good harvest of fruit may confidently be expected. Dairy products, excepting cheese, low. Farm produce generally low in price and dull of sale. Money hard to get with farming classes just now.

Stock Notes.

Mr. J. W. Lambert, of Strong, has 24 sheep, his entire flock of ewes, which have this spring raised for him 26 lambs, the youngest being now about two months old. Last year he raised 25 lambs from 21 sheep, that being his whole number.

Mr. K. Larkin, of Farmington, met with a heavy loss Tuesday, in the death of his valuable stallion, "Gen. Knox, Jr." Mr. Larkin started in the morning for Canton, to attend the races at that place, the horse, apparently, being in full health. When near Wilton he showed signs of exhaustion. He was put up at the latter place and everything that was possible done for him, but in a short time he died. Mr. L. refused an offer of $4,000 for the horse when he was four years old.

It is a poor plan to overstock a pasture at this season of the year. It is better to make calculations to have a dry time, when the pasture will not feed so much stock as it will through May and June. Farmers do not always look ahead sufficiently and make their calculations with reference to the whole season. They will often put on stock to the full capacity of the pasture at its best, and before the drought comes everything is eaten bare.

Board of Agriculture.

An effort is being made to secure the holding of the October session of the State Board of Agriculture at Belfast in this county. Secretary Goodale has been here this week looking into the matter, but no decision has yet been made. The requirements are free entertainment for the students of the Agricultural College during the session, and an assurance that the attendance will be large enough to make the occasion of sufficient interest and value to warrant the holding of the session here.

Superintendent Johnson's Report.

The valuable and able report of the State Superintendent of Common Schools for the year 1871, has been received. The educational interests of the old Dirigo State were never in more competent hands. A man who can issue so large and complete a report, and make every page interesting—almost fascinating, is capable of accomplishing more good in whatever he undertakes than a regiment of his sharpest maligners.

Whole number of scholars in the State 225,508; average attendance at school, 107,-712. Average length of schools 19 weeks and 3 days. Number of districts, 4,003; parts of districts, 350; districts with graded schools, 420. Number of schoolhouses, 3,-917. Number built last year, 119; cost of same, $117,364. Value of school property, $2 488,523. Number of teachers graduates of Normal Schools, 264. Average wages of male teachers, $32.44 per month; of female teachers, $3.43 per week, excluding board. Amount of money raised by direct taxation for current expenses, $743,326, being $133,-213 in excess of the amount required by law, Amount raised per scholar, $3.20. Aggregate sum expended, $1,043,988.

The Holmes Library.

The books forming the remnant of the library of the late Dr. Holmes have been placed in the library of the State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts. These are to form the nucleus about which shall be gathered an useful library for use of Professors and Students.

Value of Maine Products.

	1870.	1860.	1850.
Orchard prod'cts,	$ 874,680	$ 501,787	$ 342,902
Live Stock, (val.)	18,351,120	15,487,500	9,716,736
Horses, number	121,514	90,887	41,721
Milch Cows, "	182,360	147,314	132,586
Working Oxen, "	90,540	79,793	88,508
Sheep, "	434,806	652,000	461,577
Wheat, bushels,	2,8,108	286,576	1,160,000
Rye, "	1,090,303	1,546,073	1,760,000
Potatoes, "	7,711,000	6,374,517	9,480,000
Hay, tons,	1,062,415	975,948	755,000
Cheese, pounds,	1,152,500	1,709,903	2,484,444
Butter, pounds,	11,986,463	11,097,781	9,248,211

Maine Horses.

The *Boston Journal* in a late issue, in speaking of horse breeding in Maine says:

"It is a fact long known to dealers and owners, that the large majority of our best trotting and gentlemen's driving horses were born and bred in Maine. Our turf records bristle with their names and their achievements; and the peculiar excellences of form and carriage of the "Knox," the "Drew," the "Messenger" and the "Eaton" stocks, are quite as well known and as spiritedly championed by their respective adm

The Ploughman.

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1872.

THE JUBILEE.

The great musical event which has so long occupied the attention of two continents has at length come and gone, with a succession of triumphs, which it is no exaggeration to say far surpassed the most sanguine anticipations. The first week was devoted to the great international days, and each programme was selected with especial view to compliment the foreign visitors and nationalities who have contributed so much to the success of the Jubilee. Although the musical performances of the first week were as a whole more complete and of more majestic and striking effect, it is not to be denied that the audiences were small in comparison with the capacity of the building, and carpers predicted the financial failure of the grand undertaking, and serious doubts in that respect began to be felt by its most sanguine friends.

The second week, however, opened with a new impulse, and with the reduction of prices, it seemed to take hold at once of the popular heart, and such a rush as there was throughout the week surprised every one. On the President's day the house was packed, and so it continued throughout all the remaining days. The country literally poured itself into the city. Every railroad was crowded to its utmost capacity with excursion parties who came from all quarters of New England. But on Saturday, the benefit of Mr. Gilmore, was the climax, when the audience was estimated at from fifty to seventy-five thousand. All the great musical resources of the chorus, the foreign bands, the immense orchestra and the distinguished foreign artists were brought into requisition, and Mr. Gilmore may well remember his benefit day as the most successful of the series, and we have every assurance that it proved a most substantial benefit in purse as well as in renown.

The arrival of the Irish band last Monday morning gave still another impulse which carried the tide of success to its flood. Notwithstanding the intense heat of the day, the performances arroused as much enthusiasm as on any previous day, and the heroes of that day had no reason to feel that they stood any lower in the popular affections than any of their perhaps more celebrated rivals from abroad. The Irish day goes down in the history of the Jubilee as the last but not least of the marked national days which will be hereafter singled out as the prominent features of the glorious whole.

The visit of the foreign bands, and the engagement of the eminent foreign vocalists, Madame Peschka Leutner and Madame Ermina Rudersdorff, the pianists Madame Arabella Goddard, and Herr Bendel of Berlin, and the presence of the great orchestral leader, Johann Strauss, and of the eminent and popular composer, Franz Abt, have disinguished this series of concerts most decidedly from the last Jubilee. Their presence was undoubtedly the great card of the managers, and they made an impression which will not be forgotten. The solo performances of the celebrities named were on each occasion most admirable and brilliant, and the leadership of Strauss each day proved that he was the master spirit of the orchestral part of the festival. Without these and the splendid foreign bands, without detracting from the merit of the working orchestra and the choruses, it may be said that the series of concerts we have enjoyed would have been tame in comparison. In fact the foreign element has proved the main stay of the whole, and showed the wisdom and judgment of the executive committee in giving the great public the splendid opportunities of hearing and seeing so much talent combined.

The *Ploughman* was obliged to go to press too early to chronicle the success of the last and perhaps greatest day of this most wonderful and memorable series of concerts. Four performances were announced, and there was every reason to believe that the Fourth would bring unlimited numbers in succession to each performance. The last was intended to be the most effective, the most sensational, the most popular, of all the great days, and this year's Fourth will be remembered as the great Jubilee Fourth of July.

THE PEABODY EDUCATIONAL FUND.

The Trustees of the large fund given by the late George Peabody, for the aid and support of free popular education at the south, met at Boston last week. The board is composed of the most eminent men in the country, of whom the President is one, by virtue of his office, and this meeting was the occasion of the President's visit to our city last week.

The report of the board states that since the last meeting of the board in February 1871, they have appropriated out of the income of the fund $142,360, and the amount contributed by the people themselves in connection with these donations is probably not less than $700,000. The appropriations have been made as needed, in accordance with the intentions of the donor and the judgment of the board, in all the southern States, and there is no doubt that an immense amount of good has been accomplished. The report says:

The general aspect of education if the south has undergone no material change during the past year. Great progress has indeed been made in the public mind on this subject; but various causes have been in operation in several of the States to hinder a corresponding progress in action. The experiment of free schools, which has now been made in every part of the country, has not yet entirely cleared away the doubts and removed the opposition that have existed; but the principal agents in carrying into effect this great public measure have had a sufficient degree of success in extending, improving and cheapening education, and thus awakening a general interest, and securing a growing favor, to strengthen their confidence, and place them and their enterprise beyond the fear of failure. On the other hand, the hindrances to complete success, which have been serious in some of the more southerly States, are not insurmountable; but only such as are incident to the introduction of a new and if things among a people of far different traditions and usages.

* * * * *

In describing the special work in each State, the report gives a concise statement of the condition of educational institutions. In Virginia, in spite of legal obstacle, the free school system has been established, and all doubt of its practicability have vanished. The cities and towns in Virginia which have been assisted to the amount of $26,000 this year, have themselves paid for schools and school-houses not far from $280,000; more than half as much as was paid last year ($550,000) by all the places receiving aid from us in twelve States. In North Carolina the public mind is not settled on the subject, though the recently passed school act makes as liberal provision as the financial condition of the State will allow. In South Carolina there has been an increase of over 100 per cent. in the attendance. But the system suffers from the unfaithfulness of State officials and indifference and incompetency of school officers. Only two small schools have been assisted—$300 to one in Beaufort and $200 to another in Spartanburg. In Georgia the school law have been modified, but they are far from perfect. During 1871 the attendance was double that of 1870. The State funds of Alabama provide for only three months of school, and there is a strong prejudice against a school tax. Mississippi requires that free public schools be maintained four months each year. Considering the great disadvantages, the report is very encouraging. The schools have increased rapidly and are winning popular favor. Ample powers are given the school authorities by the laws of Texas; the fund, after being sadly plundered, is still larger than that of any other State. Teachers are well paid, and the females receiving equal compensation. Arkansas has had a retrograde movement, and Tennessee has had an unfortunate change in the law, but there is now a prospect of success. In West Virginia public sentiment is becoming awakened, interested, enlightened, and opposition is withdrawing and our system is daily recommending itself to the judgment and affections of the people. In Florida the system has had unusual difficulties to contend with, but it has survived the political hindrances and makes steady advances.

The Glorious Fourth.—Although we go to press this week on the eve of the National Birthday, enough is already outlined of the day's public proceedings to guarantee a celebration worthy of anything Boston has ever done in the past. The city itself orders its customary public observance of the occasion, providing music, fireworks, diversion for all the children in the schools, ballooning, a procession, oration, dinner, and a grand *feu de joie* of bells and cannon. Coupled with this patriotic effusion of popular sentiment are the proceedings at the Coliseum, where the Jubilee of Peace holds its last day's assembly and gathers its last day's multitudes under the vast roof. There the demonstrations were expected to be of the most pronounced character, including every distinguishing feature of the three week's term of musical enjoyment that now terminates with such unprecedented success. If Boston only determines to celebrate the centenary of American Independence on her own account, it will be an event to remember among the few of so remarkable a character.

Coup De Soleil.—The numerous cases of sunstroke that occurred in the city between Saturday morning last and Monday night, attracted unusual attention to dangerous atmospheric assaults on the human system, from which very few wholly recover if they do at all. Men fell down in a comatose condition in the streets; women were overtaken while taking refreshments in public saloons; a waiter at a hotel was found dead in his room from an attack; police officers succumbed when standing only in the shade; an ordinary draught of ice water would precipitate the attack; all over the city, during the evening as well as at noonday, people were dropping exhausted from the effects of the heat and being borne away to the hospital or their homes. There are various modes of treatment practised for this alarming disease, and still there is very much to be learned of its insidious character which is not yet known. The one thing for people to beware of, however, is the immoderate and sudden heating of their blood. Congestion, or asphyxia, is a condition of the venous system to be shunned by every possible precaution.

Horrible Paragraphs.—The notion ought by this time to be exploded, that newspapers were made to chronicle murders, suicides, hangings, dreadful accidents, and all that family of shocking occurrences, including gross criminal trials, which do not go to the building up of social morals or the perfection of public quiet. There is a better way to dispose of these things as they are constantly occurring than by giving them such undeserved and mischievous prominence as they now enjoy. Who wants to carry a paper into the sacred retreat of his home, that is notoriously packed with these disgusting records, arrayed in startling head-lines and dished up in the very highest colored reporter's rhetoric? The business of the world is not accidents or crimes, nor yet is it wholly devoted to criminal trials. There are other sentiments to be appealed to by the press than those of horror and disgust, nor has it a right to prostitute its acknowledged power to the work of impressing mainly wrong lessons and criminal actions upon a receptive public mind. These things must yet be more soberly thought upon than they are now.

The Outward Rush.—Hot weather has loosened, possibly melted, the bonds that hold thousands of our citizens and their families to their city homes, and the flight to the seashore and the mountains is like the march of an army or the retreat. When the mercury boils so as to break off the top of a thermometer, it may be thought a prudent thing to start for some point where the breezes blow freshly and fanningly on the perspiring brow. Could an observer take position for a week or two in a "captive balloon," and coolly witness the running from town which is going on with such headlong speed far below, he would get an idea of a city's population leaving their haunts and homes under atmospheric influences which few suppose to be worth minding in the abstract. Hot and cold are real facts in life, after all.

A Simple Cup of Tea.—Since July 1st the duty on tea and coffee is abolished, and people can get their morning and evening cups filled at considerably lower rates. Every drinker of these beverages will hail the change with sincere satisfaction. But just as the duty comes off, out comes an English physician—no matter about his name—who says that tea drinking is a pernicious habit, flooding the stomach with hot water, disturbing the action of the heart, deranging the nerves, ruining the digestion, and being "as distinctively sensual, extravagant and pernicious as beer drinking or gin-swilling." Our compliments to that English doctor, but we make free to assure him that we don't believe a word of it. A cup of tea is a good thing, and no mistake, even of a hot afternoon. We decline to discuss the matter, but appeal to the unanimous judgment of the fair sex, mothers and daughters alike.

A Regular Confidence Man.—Mr. Bancroft, our Minister to Berlin, was greatly annoyed a year or two ago with stories that he was engaged to be married to a daughter of Myerbeer, the great composer. As there was no syllable of truth in it, and the report was continually coming back to his ears, he made a business of discovering its author. The lady in question was in fact affianced to a German Baron, and in his company Mr. Bancroft called on Mrs. Muhlbach, the historical novelist, to whom he had traced the rumor. She gave her authority for circulating the story, and that was as far as progress could apparently be made. She had understood in truth that the lady in question was really engaged to be married to Mr. Bancroft. It appears now that she had been imposed upon by a bogus Baneroft, a man who was recently overhauled in an attempt to draw money from a German bank. He styled himself Lord Chichester, and about a hundred cards were found on his person, bearing the name of George Baneroft.

The New York Strike.—The latest report of the strike in New York, which has involved almost all of the industrial interests is to the effect that the strike is virtually at an end. Many of the employers formed a powerful protective union, which has had considerable to do with bringing about this result. A computation of the extent of the strike, the cost and losses to the employers and employed, has been made, which of course is only an estimate, but it is said that when the movement for eight hours began there were in all between 80,000 and 90,000 workmen in steady employ, and of these 61,050 have struck. Numerous concessions have been made, but in some cases the strikes have resulted in a return to duty at the old rates, so that 36,050 men are now at work on the eight hour system, 27,224 on the ten hour, and 11,493 are still strikers. The total loss, as far as it can be estimated in dollars, is to the employers $2,043,550, and to the employed, $1,074,950, but there are a great many losses in other trades which do not enter into computation, because of insufficient information. If such a strike can continue one year, the direct loss to workingmen and their employers, based on the other figures, would be over $41,000,000, with the inevitable result of paralyzing business, sending up prices of all the necessities of life, and driving capitalists to other fields.

THE WASHINGTON TREATY.

The Board of Arbitration at Geneva have finally disposed of all the vexed preliminary questions which for a time threatened to be an insuperable obstacle to any further progress of the arbitration, and have finally put it on their records that these questions are settled. The business for which the Board was assembled will therefore proceed as if there had been no disagreement between the parties, as to the matters to be adjudicated. The despatches from Geneva from day to day have indicated this result, and an official statement has been made by Lord Granville in Parliament, which has put the whole thing in the clearest light. We give the statement made by him, as reported by cable.

LONDON, JUNE 27.—When the House of Lords assembled this afternoon there was a full attendance of peers. The visitors' gallery was crowded, the announcement having been made that Granville would make a statement relative to the Alabama claims arbitration. Shortly after the meeting of the House Earl Granville arose and returned his thanks for their uniform disposition to leave the Government unembarassed during the negotiations relative to the indirect claims between the English and American Governments. He then stated that he had just received a telegram from Geneva, wherein he was informed that the Tribunal of Arbitration no longer desired secrecy during its deliberations. Earl Granville then proceeded to make the following statement:—The Board of Arbitration under the Treaty of Washington met at Geneva on the 15th ifstant. The agent of the United States presented a printed argument referring to the points whereon his Government relied. The English agent presented no argument, but made a statement that whereas differences still exist between the two Governments, England asked for an adjournment of the Board. The United States agent was unable to answer and the Tribunal adjourned until the 17th and again until the 19th instant, the second time because the American representatives were still without instructions. At a meeting of the 19th instant the Arbitrators made a statement on the questions at issue between the two Governments, carefully guarding themselves. The purport of their statement is that after a careful perusal of everything said by the representatives of the United States touching the indirect claims, the Arbitrators have individually and collectively concluded that the said indirect claims do not constitute, upon the principles of international law, a good foundation for awards of damages between nations, and should be wholly excluded from consideration, even if no disagreement had arisen as to the competency of the Tribunal to decide thereon. The Arbitrators informed the agents of both Governments of their decision. They asked Lord Tenterden what observations he had to make, and he replied "None." A similar question having been put to Mr. Davis, the American agent, he said he had no reply to make, and then for an adjournment. An adjournment until the 26th was thereupon agreed upon by the Arbitrators. But the Americans received instructions earlier than they expected, and the Board was informed on Tuesday last that the United States would not further insist on indirect claims before the Tribunal, and that they might be excluded from consideration. He continued, Lord Tenterden then asked for an adjournment of one day to allow him to obtain final instructions from London. At the meeting of the Board, to-day, England on the ratification of the withdrawal of indirect claims withdrew her request for a long adjournment, and the argument by counsel on the details of the business before the Tribunal is proceeding. Lord Granville, amid continued and hearty cheering, concluded with the expression of a hope that the relations of the two great kindred nations would be harmonized and strenthened by the Treaty of Washington.

GENEVA, JUNE 28.—The Board of Arbitration met to-day, when its final decision was put on record rejecting the claims of the United States for indirect damages and likewise the demand of Great Britain for a protracted adjournment of the Tribunal. The next session will take place on the 15th of July, by which time Lord Tenterden will be able to have the argument on the part of Great Britain put in printed form. Count Sclopis, President of the Board, to-day congratulated the Arbitrators on the wisdom and perseverance displayed in their deliberations. The brief official report of the proceedings of the Board furnished to the press to-day reads nothing like what has been anticipated by full statements made yesterday evening in the British House of Parliament.

COMMENTS OF THE LONDON PRESS.

LONDON, JUNE 28.—The *Times* says that the decision of the Tribunal of Arbitration is eminently satisfactory. All Englishmen and Americans ought to be grateful to the Arbitrators, who have proved true benefactors to both countries. The man who rescued America from discredit is Charles Francis Adams.

The *News* says the result of the indirect claims controversy is a great triumph for the firmness and patience of the British Ministry. Society has now an example for the employment of a peaceful tribunal, not to complete, but to supersede the work of the sword.

The *News* says Minister Schenck deserves credit for his course during the negotiations between the two Governments.

The other morning papers rejoice over the manner in which the disputes between the two Governments have been settled.

THE POSITION OF OUR GOVERNMENT.

Anticipating a misunderstanding as to the result of the claim for indirect damages made in our case before the Geneva Arbitrators, the State Department would have it said that it has withdrawn nothing whatever from our case. It has simply acquiesced in the decision of the Arbitrators. In deciding that the indirect or consequential damages claim had no place in the case of the United States it is held by our Government that the Arbitrators have established the very point upon which Secretary Fish based his action in including those claims in our case, and have settled the question he desired to have determined. The United States will cause no further agitation of the indirect or consequential damages question, and if the subject shall ever again be brought up it will be by Great Britain, whose interest in the like cases in future is greater than that of the United States. It is ascertained that the responsibility of inserting in our case the claims for indirect damages rests not upon Mr. Bancroft Davis, but upon Secretary Fish. As originally drafted by Davis the case contained no demand for indirect damages, but the draft having been submitted to Mr. Fish for revision, he directed Davis to insert the claim for consequential damages.

VALUE OF HUSBANDS.—Ladies do not sometimes value their husbands as they ought. They not unfrequently learn the value of a good husband for the first time by the loss of him. Yet the husband is the very roof tree of the house—the corner stone of the edifice—the keystone called home. He is the bread winner of the family—its defence and its glory—the beginning and ending of the golden chain of life which surrounds it—its controller, law giver and its king. Yet, we say, however, how frail is the life of the husband and father! When he is taken away, who shall fill his place? When he is sick, what gloomy clouds hover over the house! When he is dead, what darkness, weeping, agony! Then poverty, like the murderous assassin, breaks in the window—starvation, like a famishing wolf, howls at the door. Widowhood is too often the associate of sackcloth and ashes. Orphanhood too often means desolation and woe.

DR. HOUARD.—Admiral Polo, the Spanish minister has informed the Secretary of State that he had received a telegram from his Government stating that an interview between Gen. Sickles and the Spanish Minister of State at Madrid has resulted in the promulgation of an order for the release of Dr Houard. He was released, it is supposed, as an act of courtesy to the United States, without admission on the part of the Government of Spain that she had committed an error or wrong in prosecuting and treating Houard as she did.

☞ The genuine Halford Leicestershire Sauce, now so generally in use in families, can be obtained of all good grocers. You have but to try a single bottle to become its reference. It is the cheapest, at the same time that it is the best.

☞ Dr. O. W. Holmes and many distinguished men recommend *Whitcomb's Asthma Remedy.*

THE WAY EGYPTIAN COLLECTION.—At a meeting of the Trustees of the Museum of Fine Art, last week, a letter was received from Mr. Charles G. Way, presenting to the Museum the collection of Egyptian antiquities, late the property of his father, Mr. Samuel A. Way. Before his death Mr. Way gave the collection to his son, who presents it to the Museum with no conditions except that it shall be kept in a room by itself, and called the Way collection. The gift was accepted, and a vote of thanks to the generous donor was passed. The collection contains 123 objects in bronze and other metals, 214 in marble, alabaster, limestone and sandstone, 267 in wood, all including divinities, domestic figures, stiles, tablets, pictorial and inscribed slabe, vases and tozze, about 1000 scarabs of all sizes and materials, objects in terra cotta and vitreous ware, bottles, emblems, amulets and almost everything relating to Egyptian civilization, art and industry. It includes seven mummies, some in excellent preservation. The collection was formed by Mr. Robert Hay of Linplum, Scotland, between 1828 and 1833.

IMPORTATION OF SMALL POX.—An investigation in regard to the North German Lloyd Steamship Company's wholesale importation of small pox shows that upon the recent arrival of the steamer Hansa at Staten Island she was boarded by Dr. Moaher, the Deputy Health Officer, when Captain Bruckenstein stated that a slight mortality had taken place during the voyage. A number of cases of fully developed small pox were concealed from Dr. Moaher and after a short detention, the Hansa was allowed to proceed to her dock at Hoboken, under the express understanding that should any cases of small pox occur subsequent to leaving quarantine thay should be reported to the health officer. Captain Buckenstein failed to do this, and the pest ship remained at her dock in Hoboken with a large number of cases on board. At last news of the terrible epidemic raging in the midst of the city of Hoboken reached the ears of Dr. Benson the health warden of that city, who visited the plague ship and ordered the removal of the sick to the small pox hospital.

BANQUET TO A FOREIGN BAND.—Faneuil Hall was the scene of a superb banquet, given in honor of the English Grenadier Guards Band last Monday evening. The British residents of Boston originated the affair, which was partiecipated in by about four hundred persons. Spirited speeches were made by Mr. E. M. Watson, Col. Floyder, ex-Gov. Harriman of New Hampshire, Mayor Gaston, Mr. Dan Godfrey, Mr. Charles W. Slack and others.

READ AND RUN.

—Upwards of four thousand dollars have been subscribed for the monument to Major General Thomas.

—Bonner has the prize in horse flesh now. His "Joe Eliot" horse has made a mile in 2:13¼ out on the Mystic Park track.

—To leave no imaginable item out of the account at the Jubilee, one of the members of the chorus gave birth to a healthy boy within the building on Saturday last.

—Don't be much afraid of sunstroke if you can only perspire. The little pores are then our best friends.

—A four year old in Troy, N. Y., is incorrigibly addicted to the practice of arson. On writing to a friend to know how to cure him of the tendency, they received the reply that *arsenic* would do it sure.

—Charles Lever, the popular novelist and accomplished gentleman, died of a broken heart at the loss of his wife, to whom he was indescribably devoted.

—France is successfully arranging it so that the Prussian armies will all pack off together from her territory, and that too forthwith.

—Liverpool has just exported a fresh ship load of material for Mormon sales.

—How to get the Indians out of their coveted reservations in Indian Territory is a problem with land speculators.

—The Jubilee secured both candidates for the Presidency after all, as welcome visitors.

—June furnished some of the hottest specimens of weather yet experienced, and if July and August do as well there will be no trouble about the crops.

—The Democratic National Convention is to be held at Baltimore on Tuesday next, and the general belief is that Horace Greeley is to receive the nomination.

—These are rather torrid times to bring the poor cattle, or the fat ones, either, from their pastures to the market.

—The labor problem in New York is rapidly resolving itself into shape, the strike for eight hours a day not provingthe success expected.

—The Stokes trial proceeds apace, and some features of it are considerably exciting to the spectators.

—Kentucky thinks a German Prince is roaming about loose somewhere within its borders, and is excited correspondingly. It ought to be perfectly satisfied if it can corner him in the great cave.

—The question now up in New York is, whether the contemplated Orangemen parade of the 12th is to be a peaceable affair or a bloody event. In the latter case, all street processions will doubtless be prohibited hereafter.

—Despite the heated term, the walls of the new Post Office grow apace, and display the outlines of a superb edifice.

—Central Park is like to be dotted all over with the statues of inventors, unless the reactionary movement against admitting that of Elias Howe, Jr., the inventor of the sewing machine, is successful.

—The project for extending Washington street due north to Haymarket Square, and thus directly connecting the two extreme limits of the city, is discussed with increased earnestness and favor, and is likely from present appearances to prove a success.

—In Madras, India, they are trying the government astronomer with closed doors for the destruction caused by the last cyclone, which it was his business either to prevent or warn the government of.

—The seaside houses and hotels are all full at present, and people try as hard as they can to look and feel comfortable.

—Baseball clubs must have a fine time of it in these days. What would their members say if they had to work as hard at haying?

—A man in Arkansas issued cards of invitation to his tin weeding on square tin sheets, duly enclosed in envelopes.

—The guage of a successful humorous lecture now is the number of quarts of vest buttons gathered from the floor on the following day.

—The prices of land, houses, and everything else at Newport are all but fabulous.

—The entire police force of a city in Connecticut resigned in a body recently. There was one man of it.

—The resignation of Valmaseda as Governor General of Cuba has been accepted.

—The internal revenue receipts for the first day of July—beginning the new fiscal year—came in stronger than before, which promises well for receipts under the reduced taxes.

—Letters from the country retreats and the seaside are beginning to multiply in the columns of the daily journals.

—They are discussing the question in New York, whether the Central Park shall be lighted by gas at night.

—Tuesday's sudden visitation of east wind, right upon the fourth hot sunrise, was welcomed by our entire population with unfeigned gratitude.

—The Board of Education in New York are considering the subject of introducing music as a distinct and necessary branch ot study, into the public schools.

—Camp meetings are now in order, and the tokens are that they will be numerously attended this year.

—The Independent observes in reference to the current strikes, that "the inherent vice of the trades unions is that they seek to extinguish the instinct in the workman of a desire to do better, and to bend all labor down to one common average of work and wages.

—It has became the fashion with some of the more ambitious daily journals to telegraph about the country the outline sketch of their leading editorial for the next morning. It is modern advertising.

—Real estate is lively in and around Boston, and so are imports and exports.

—The Mrs. Fannie Jordan who has been cutting up in such a reckless style in Europe among titled and rich men, has returned to New York, where the interviewers have her at their mercy.

—The vessel on which the famous Capt. Cook made his voyages is still in an excellent state of preservation, at the age of one hundred and twenty-five years.

—An Englishman of rank is said to have given an order to the colored American sculptress, Edmandia Lewis, worth one hundred thousand dollars. Her fortune is in that case assured.

—Wooden shoes—sabots—are recommended by a Flemish army surgeon as a preventive and cure for rheumatism.

—Even Bismark is booked for a visit to the United States, where he will be a very decided lion for the time he decides to stay with us.

—The very children are fighting duels, two of the ages of nine and seven years having tried it in Illinois.

—Blue Grass seed is being sown in various parts of the West, and is believed to be specially adapted to the soil of Southern Kansas.

—Benson J. Lossing, the pictorial historian, comes up an L. L. D. with the rest and best of them.

—The ladies at Long Branch decline to have anything to do with surf bathing.

—The reception of the Irish National Band was one of the great affairs in connection with our Musical Festival.

—Nilsson is to be married at London, on the last day of the month, at noon.

—Old John Harper still boards and lodges with his favorite horse Longfellow.

—The Indians of Texas having succeeded in killing a General of the United States Army, it is believed that something may finally be done.

—Hon. William Sprague offers ten acres of land in Providence, worth $100,000, as a new site for Brown University.

—Mrs. Stowe will commence giving readings in New Haven, next autumn, from her own books.

—The destruction of Chicago by a tornado is surely prophecied by a professed seeress.

—The "corner in pork" so much spoken of is not a pork corner exactly.

—An ambitious country publisher in England offered Carlyle $3000 to write for his paper an account of the last "Derby Day," and of course he and his proposal were rejected with scorn and contempt.

—A half clad newsboy competed successfully for the naval cadetship in the gift of Congressman Roosevelt of New York.

—The Geneva Tribunal is now settling down to its business after a regular fashion, and there is at last a prospect of a complete adjustment of all claims and differences.

—The English Grenadier Guards Band has no reason to find fault with its reception and attention in this city. They have been feted to their hearts' content.

—Stealing rides by taking gentlemen's horses and carriages on the street has became an amazingly frequent crime with the grown-up boys that have nothing better to do.

—The fast horses are being trotted out in all the parks around this city and New York, and every owner is bending his ambition to the task of saving time by the aid of competent horseflesh.

—Hopping's "Jubilee Days," published by J. R. Osgood & Co., have been the life of the Festival to those who like to live their experience over again.

☞ Butter made in the Blanchard Churn commands the highest price, as the butter-milk is sure to be worked out more thoroughly than it can possibly be by hand. Expert but or buyers well know this.

MONEY AFFAIRS AND BUSINESS.

The month opened an abundant supply of capital, much in excess of the demand for all legitimate purposes of trade or speculation; but the excessive heat has much restricted financial and commercial operations, together with the Jubilee, which has had no little influence in attracting the attention from business during its continuance. The range for good commercial paper is six to seven per cent., the principal transactions are at six and one-half per cent., and call loans are in easy supply at six per cent. New York funds are in general evenly balanced.

The gold market continues firm, but dull, and the daily changes are slight.

Government bonds are quiet with limited sales. The changes of the past month have been slight.

The stock market has ruled dull, and the changes from day to day have been unimportant. There has been more demand for manufacturing shares, as the accounts of the past six months, in most cases, show favorably for the stockholders.

Business in general has been fair, but the grand musical Jubilee for the past two weeks has engrossed attention, to the neglect of trade in many departments. Still, after the excitement is over, the attention to business will turn with greater energy.

The weather has favored the growing crops, and we hear favorable accounts from every section of country of the promise of an abundant harvest.

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.

FRANCE.

THE GERMAN EVACUATION.

PARIS, June 29.—M. de Remusat, minister of foreign affairs, and Count Von Arnim, the German ambassador, to-night signed a treaty providing for the evacuation of French territory by German troops, which has been some time in negotiation.

A CRISIS EXPECTED.

PARIS, June 29.—Serious political symptoms are again becoming manifest in the assembly, and it is not improbable that a cabinet crisis will shortly occur. The right have resolved on adopting a course in active opposition to the government. The conservatives have determined to tender their support to McMahon for chief executive in the event of Thiers carrying into effect his oft-repeated threat of resignation, or of his being compelled to resign by the exigencies of the political situation. The committee on the budget have appointed Pierre Magne, the well-known imperialist, formerly minister of finance under Napoleon, to the position of reporter in the committee. The appointment is causing considerable irritation and annoyance to the leading bankers and financiers, who view it as highly antagonistic to the interests of capital, and as a fresh step toward imperialism. The present unsettled condition of the government and the dissatisfaction of various branches of the assembly are matters of much serious consideration here at the moment. The public and undisguised appointment of so prominent an imperialist as Magne is believed to be the prelude to an inevitable crisis in the government.

THE GARDE REPUBLICAINE BAND.

The Garde Republicaine, now participating in the International Peace Jubilee, at Boston, has been authorized by President Thiers to visit Chicago.

SPAIN.

VALMASEDA'S RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

MADRID, June 29.—The resignation of Captain-General Valmaseda has been accepted by the government, but his successor has not yet been appointed. General Cedalios will temporarily act as captain-general.

THE CORTES DISSOLVED.

MADRID, June 29.—A royal decree was promulgated in the Gaceta to-day dissolving the Cortes and ordering elections for members on the 24th of August, and convoking a new Cortes for the 15th of September.

TURKEY.

VISIT OF THE KHEDIVE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 26.—The Khedive of Egypt arrived to-day from Cairo, and was received by the Sultan with royal honors.

JAPAN.

HAMADA DESTROYED BY AN EARTHQUAKE.

NEW YORK, June 29.—Advices just received from Hong Kong, China, states that a recent earthquake almost completely destroyed the large seaport town of Hamada in Japan. The number of people killed is estimated roundly at five hundred. As the earthquake occurred at about the hour dinner was to be served, the remains of kitchen fires were still smouldering, and igniting the debris of falling timber, it flared up into a conflagration, thus adding to the terror of the sufferers. The earthquake appears to have lasted a considerable time, and so severe were the shocks that the terror stricken population were unable to walk, and were compelled to crawl away on their hands and knees as best they could. Many large fissures and crevices opened up in and about the town, from which sea water gushed forth in plentiful streams.

SWITZERLAND.

THE BOARD OF ARBITRATION.

GENEVA, JUNE 30.—[New York Herald Special.]—The mode of proceeding on direct claims has not yet been ascertained, but it seems probable that the court will consider *seriatim* the character of the Confederate cruisers, and accordingly as they determine that character or complicity responsible or not for the depredations of one or all of these ships. The character of the ships being thus determined, the Arbitrators will next consider the award of damages on this point, and will probably confer freely with the counsel on either side. Should the views of these not too widely differ as to the amount of the indemnity, the Court may name a figure agreed upon between the estimates. If there should be no hope of reconciling the conflicting estimates, the Court will refer the award of damages to assessors provided for by the Treaty, and so conclude their labors. Now that the arbitration goes on at Geneva, it will likewise continue on the San Juan question at Berlin. Prince Bismark will appoint a distinguished international lawyers to decide the question.

STIPULATIONS OF THE TREATY.

PARIS, JULY 1.—The treaty providing for the evacuation of French territory by the German troops, was signed last Saturday night by Count Remusat and Count Von Arnim, and requires the ratification of the French and German governments within one week, after having been signed, one-half milliard francs of the war indemnity are to be paid two months after the ratfication of the treaty. Then the departments of Marne and Upper Marne are to be evacuated. The second half of this milliard on the 1st of March, 1873, and one milliard franc on the first of March, 1874, when the departments of Ardennes and Vosges are to be evacuated. The last milliard of francs of the indemuity, with accrued interest thereon, to be paid the 1st of March, 1875, when the departments of Meuse and Meurthe and the fortress of Belfort are to be evacuated.

WHITE'S SPECIALTY FOR DYSPEPSIA will effect cure if tried faithfully. Sold by all druggists.

☞ Those skeptical of the virtue of Atwood's QUININE TONIC BITTERS, have but to partake of them, and their doubts will vanish, for they completely cure dyspepsia, acidity of the stomach, torpidity of the liver, jaundice, diarrhœa, colic, vertigo and prostration of the nervous system, and for the last fifteen years have been the Standard Spring Medicine.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

The wool market continues dull, and sales during the past week have been unfavorably and in the aggregate. Manufacturers are very cautious and indisposed to operate beyond their current requirements for several reasons. Among these may be mentioned the dull and depressed condition of the goods market, the change in the tariff rates on wool and woolens soon to take effect, the unsettled and downward tendency of prices in the country for the new domestic clip, the pending developments in regard to the London sale now in progress, and above all the probability that any considerable number of buyers entering the market for liberal supplies, just now would cause a reaction in prices and enhance the cost of the goods.

But owing to the slackness o the demand, buyers still have the advantage, and in order of effect sales of round lots of fine wools have been made from time to time on sessions. The market for fine foreign wools, however, which constituted the bulk of receipts in the hands of the trade, exhibits a little more firmness at the close, and the indications are that the downward tendency has been checked. The only feature lending to the present depression of receipts, which has relieved importers of the necessity of pressing immediate sales, but chiefly to the encouraging calls the business received from London during the last few days. These are to the effect that the public sale of colonial wools is progressing with much spirited and active competition among buyers, while the slight decline in prices noted at the opening has been fully recovered.

The range for unwashed Australian fleeces is quoted at 13½@15½c., and of those raise a considerable quantity is being bought up for the American markets. The most of this will probably be entered under the reduced tariff; but it is thought that this fact will not necessarily lead to a lower range of prices on this side, since the reduction of the duties has already been largely discounted in our American markets.

Domestic fleece is very scarce in default of any considerable receipts of the new clip. Nevertheless, this scarcity does not tend to stimulate the demand nor to advance prices, since consumers find a good selection of choice wools in the lumber room, from which they can replenish their assortments to fair back upon as a substitute.—Hence those dealers who still hold small balances of old wool are meeting the views of buyers quite freely, in order to close accounts and be prepared to take hold of the new crop.

Accounts from the wool growing States indicate a little freer movement, but at a lower range of prices. Those may be quoted at 50@55c in the Western counties of Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia. But the bulk of the transactions, thus far, has been within the limits of 45@50c. Above these figures buyers for the Eastern markets do not care to venture except for fancy clips, while below them and even at the prices named sellers are reluctant to realize, and many of them appear determined to hold, and await developments, until a later period of the season. In this section they are likely to be disappointed, as farmers become more and more pressing. Very little wool has been shipped or received on consignment thus far, though a few moderate sized lots are now on the way here.

Pulled wool is in better demand, but prices are without improvement. The best assortments have been rejected, and the future supply is likely to be very limited until next fall. Combed wool is in good demand at full and firm prices. The sales of Orlando clip hold above the views of buyers. California wool is dull, and the Spring clip now coming forward is not likely to pass into consumption until prices come down to the relative level of other and more desirable descriptions. The market in San Francisco seems to be utterly broken down and demoralized, involving immense losses to speculative holders.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Middlesex ss. Probate Court.

To the next of kin, creditors, and all other persons interested in the estate of NAHUM F. WARREN, late of Weston, in said county, deceased, intestate:

WHEREAS application has been made to said court to grant a letter of administration on the estate of said deceased, to Abijah Clement, of Weston, in the county of Middlesex. You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to held at Cambridge, in said county of Middlesex, on the fourth Tuesday of July next, at nine o'clock before noon, to show cause if any you have against granting the same. And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once a week, for three successive weeks, in the newspaper called the Massachusetts Ploughman, printed in Boston, the last publication to be two days at least before said court.

Witness GEORGE M. BROOKS, Esq., Judge of said County, this seventh day of June in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

J. H. TYLER, *Register.*

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Norfolk, ss. Probate Court.

To all persons interested in the estate of MARTIN A. RANDOLPH, or Stoughton, in said County, as insolvent debtor.

Greeting.

WHEREAS, Clifford Keith, the Guardian of the said Martin A. Randolph has presented for allowance the second account of his guardianship.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be holden at Quincy, in said County, on the second Monday of July next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be allowed.

And said Accountant is ordered to serve this citation by publishing the same once a week, in the Massachusetts Ploughman, a newspaper printed at Boston, three successively, the last publication to be two days at least, before said County.

GEORGE WHITE, Esq., Judge of said Court, this fifteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

J. H. COBB, *Register.*

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Norfolk, ss. Probate Court.

To all persons interested in the estate of SYBIL DECOSTER, late of Stoughton, in said county, deceased.

Greeting.

WHEREAS, CLIFFORD KEITH, the Executor of the will of said deceased, has presented for allowance the first account of his administration upon the estate of said deceased.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Quincy, in said county of Norfolk, on the second Monday of July next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be allowed.

And said Accountant is ordered to serve this citation by publishing the same, once a week, for three successive weeks, in the newspaper called the Massachusetts Ploughman, printed at Boston, the last publication to be two days, at least, before said Court.

Witness, GEORGE WHITE, Esq., Judge of said court this fifteenth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

J. H. COBB, *Register.*

New Advertisements.

Trout Breeding Property for Sale.

THE Proprietor of the Cold Spring Trout Ponds having received an appointment under government, on the Pacific Coast, will dispose of that valuable property on exceedingly favorable terms. This is the best chance ever offered in New England for any one to engage in the Fish breeding business. Address

LIVINGSTON STONE,
Jy6-4t Cold Spring Trout Ponds, Charlestown, N.H.

HAY TEDDERS.

PRICE $50.

WARRANTED TO DO GOOD WORK. Also, a few second hand

MOWERS,

a good order, at very low prices, to close them out.

WHITTEMORE, BELCHER & CO.,
Jy6-1t 34 Merchants Row, Boston.

Moth Preventive.

THIS article is a sure protection against the Bee and House Moth. No Beekeeper or Housewife should be without it. Beekeepers protect your Bees from the depredations of the Bee Moth. Housewives protect your clothing, carpets, etc., from ruin by keeping the Moth Preventive constantly at hand. Price One Dollar per box. Sent to any address by mail postpaid on receipt of price. In order to guard against counterfeit and spurious articles which may be put upon the market. No agents will be employed. The GENUINE article can only be obtained by addressing MRS. LIZZIE E. COFFIN,
Jy6-4t West Gorham, Cumberland Co., Maine.

ATTRACTIVE RURAL HOME.

Will be sold at Public Auction, Tuesday, July 9th, 1872, at 1 o'clock, P. M., on the premises, the well known

"LOVERING FARM,"

situated midway between the rapidly growing villages of West Medway, on the Woonsocket Branch of the Hartford and Erie Railroad and Medway Station, on the Milford Branch of the Boston and Albany Railroad, being 14 miles from either Depot, 25 miles from Boston. Buildings modern, first class, and in apple pie order—built by a man of wealth, and for his own use.

The house contains 14 rooms, besides pantries, closets and cupboards; high studded; satin paper; set kettles; brick ovens; force pump, with hose, and best of never failing water. Barn to correspond.

48 Acres Fine Land,

summer six and winter fifteen head of cattle and a horse; 3 acres of Growing Crops; attractive Flower Garden; fine yard; choice variety of Fruits—embracing apples, pears, (8 varieties,) grapes, (10 varieties,) strawberries, (very nice collection of more than 40 varieties,) and three varieties each of cherries, peaches, blackberries, raspberries, gooseberries and currants; also quinces, pie plant, asparagus, butternuts, walnuts and chestnuts.

With good neighbors, fine location, best of markets—far better than Boston—excellent railway facilities, and attractive drives, this property is very desirable, whether to be used for a summer residence, for the keeping of summer boarders, for market gardening, or general farming.

The place will be sold in three lots.

The first lot, of 131 acres, will include the buildings and some of all the varieties of Fruits, and of which $200 worth can be sold in July. Also, a good variety of growing Garden Vegetables, Vines, etc.

The second lot contains 7 acres—about equally divided into good pasturage and tillage land—the soil of the tillage land being warm and early, without being light. Upon it are many prolific apple trees, five varieties of strawberries, and a fine field of fairly New Potatoes.

The third lot contains 23 acres; has a small but good pasture, with an old orchard of good fruit, and a fine variety of grass and meadow land. About ten acres of the tillage land is perfectly level, entirely free from stones, and very easy of cultivation. Upon this lot there are growing a few acres of sowed crops.

TERMS OF SALE.—Upon first lot $200 to be paid at time of sale, $500 upon taking deed, balance upon easy annual payments.

Second and third lots upon easy terms.

For further particulars and photograph of the buildings furnished free. Address, P. O. Box 108,
A. HIXON, Auctioneer. West Medway, Mass.
Jy6-1t

REASONS WHY THE

PAIN-KILLER

MANUFACTURED BY

PERRY DAVIS & SON,

IS THE

Best Family Medicine of the Age

And why it should be kept always near at hand

1st. PAIN-KILLER is the most certain Cholera cure that medical science has produced.
2d. PAIN-KILLER, as a Diarrhœa and Dysentery remedy, seldom if ever fails.
3d. PAIN-KILLER will cure cramps or pains in any part of the system. A single dose usually effects a cure.
4th. PAIN-KILLER will cure dyspepsia and indigestion if used according to directions.
5th. PAIN-KILLER is an almost never failing cure for sudden colds, coughs, etc.
6th. PAIN-KILLER has proved a sovereign remedy for fever and ague, and chill fever; it has cured the most obstinate cases.
7th. PAIN-KILLER as a liniment is unequaled for frost bites, chilblains, burns, bruises, cuts, sprains, etc.
8th. PAIN-KILLER has cured cases of rheumatism, and neuralgia after years standing.
9th. PAIN-KILLER will destroy boils, felons, whitlows, old sores, giving relief from pain after the first application.
10th. PAIN-KILLER cures headache and toothache.
11th. PAIN-KILLER will save you days of sickness and many a dollar in time and Doctor's bills.
12th. PAIN-KILLER is a purely vegetable preparation, and to keep and to use in every family. The simplicity of using its use, together with the great variety of diseases that may be entirely eradicated by it, and the great amount of pain and suffering that can be alleviated through its use, make it imperative upon every person to supply themselves with this valuable remedy, and to keep it always near at hand.

The PAIN-KILLER is now known and appreciated in every quarter of the globe. Physicians recommend it in their practice, while all classes of society have found in it relief and comfort. Give it a trial.

Be sure and buy the genuine. Every druggist and every country grocer throughout the land keep it for sale.
jy6-1t

THE GREAT CHURCH MUSIC BOOK.

This valuable new book for Choirs, Singing Schools, Conventions, etc., is now ready and priorities to be

The Success of the Season.

Everything COMPLETE, NEW, FRESH, and ATTRACTIVE. If you wish the BEST, get

THE ADVANCE!

Sold by most Book and Music dealers. Price $1.25 or $12 per dozen. Specimen pages sent, on receipt of a single copy, mailed postpaid, for examination, on receipt of one dollar.

S. BRAINARD'S SONS,
MUSIC PUBLISHERS,
Cleaveland, Ohio.

☞ Complete Catalogue of Music and Books sent free to any address.
jy6-ow4t

TREES, BULBS, HEDGE PLANTS, Seeds, Fruit and Flower Plants. Catalogues, 20c. P. K. PHŒNIX, Bloomington Nursery, Ill. jy6-13t

20,000 Copies Ordered

IN ADVANCE OF PUBLICATION of the Splendid New Church Music Book called

THE STANDARD!!

Thus giving the brightest prospect that it will be

THE BANNER BOOK OF THE SEASON!

THE STANDARD

Has 400 pages filled with new and fresh music. It includes an Elementary Course of the best character, with interesting exercises, tunes and easy glees for practice, a fine collection of Musical Times, and an entire choice list of Anthems, Motetts and Anthems for Chorus Practice.

THE STANDARD BEARERS,

Or, in other words, its authors, whose brilliant reputation as Church Music Composers will bear it on to triumphant success, are

Mr. L. O. EMERSON, of Boston, and
" H. R. PALMER, of Chicago,

Men universally known among lovers of Sacred Music.

THE STANDARD

Is Ready! Send on you orders!

Price $1.50. Per doz., $13.50. Specimens sent, for the present, post free, for $1.25. Specimen pages free on application.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
CHAS. H. DITSON & CO., New York. jy6-4t

WIZARD'S HERMANN'S magic cards. The cards are changeable and enable a person to perform wonderful tricks, changes and transmutations. Hermann's greatest trick. Sent free for only 25 cents. Address Hunter & Co., Hinsdale, N. H. jy6-1t

Do not go West,

If you want a Splendid Farm Cheap for CASH.

Will be sold at Public Auction Tuesday, July 9th, 1872, at 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises, the Home Farm of the late JOSEPH TOURTELLOTTE, near New Boston Village, in the Southbridge Division, B. H. and Erie R. R., within a short distance of four Depots, Schools, &c.

It lies on a beautiful southern slope, from North to South, buildings in the Centre, a delightful summer residence, what Horticulturists call the most desirable kind of Fruits, "Nature could produce."

The Quinebaug River, runs through its southern portion, on either side, is an intervale of self-sustaining deep bottom land just as good as can be found any where.

The "New Boston Pic-Nic Grove," with its never failing spring of cool, fresh water, and splendid fishing close adjoining; also two large Quarries of granite, easily worked, near R. R. included.

The Farm of about 165 acres, well divided, watered and cultivated as a Milk or Vegetable Farm. Milk trains run to Boston every day, or it can be retailed in the Village, with Webster, Southbridge, Mass., North and South Grosvenordale, or Putnam, Ct., all smart growing Towns and villages on both sides of the Farm, where Real Estate is on the rise, "a big item."

The large Mansion House of 19 Rooms, for two families, has Furnace, Aqueduct, Woodhouse, Shed, Mill, Pig-Pens $1,000 cash and balance on receipt of Deed.

J. N. TOURTELLOTTE, Ex'r.
Thompson, Ct., June 25, 1872. jy6—2t

Quidnesette Farm,

EAST GREENWICH, R. I.

IMPORTED Hampton Comet by Young Melbourne, dam (a sister of $50 a mare; thoroughbreds, $100.
jy6-4t J. CARTER BROWN, Jr.

HAYING TOOLS

THE largest and best stock in Boston, among which will be found the celebrated

New Model Buckeye,

One and Two Horse Mowing Machine. See it before buying any other Machine.

BULLARD'S LATEST

IMPROVED HAY TEDDER,

with high wheels, the only machine that gives entire satisfaction.

IMPROVED

Bay State Horse Rakes,

with Wheels and Cast Steel Teeth.

WHITCOMB'S HORSE RAKE,

with Wheels. Spring Teeth, and Revolving Horse Rakes

1000 dozen of the celebrated Clipper Scythes, ground ready for use.
1000 dozen Phillips, Messer, Colby & Co.'s Cast Steel Scythes.
4000 dozen 2 and 3 bowed Hay Rakes.
400 dozen Drag Rakes.
1000 2 and 3 tined Hay Forks.
1000 dozen Patent Scythe Snaths.
5000 dozen Scythe Rifles.
1000 dozen Scythe Tickters.
1000 dozen Scythe Stones.

Jobbing Implements, on Frames complete, Grindstones and Grindstone Fixtures, Grain Cradles, Bush Scythes and Snaths, Hand and Horse Lawn Mowers, Horse Rackets, &c. &c.

For sale at the lowest prices, at

PARKER & GANNETT'S
Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store.
Nos. 49 North Market Street, and
46 Merchants' Row, Boston.

Double Harpoon Horse Hay-Fork.

Highest award and Bronze Medal at the New York State Fair and Trial in 1870.

Thirty Premiums in 1870.

Endorsed by 1000 Farmers in 1870.

Descriptive Catalogue Sent Free.

Pennock Manufacturing Co.
Locust Square, Center Co., Pa.

First Premium at the N. E. Fair at Lowell, 1871.
N. B. Received Several Hundred Premiums in 1871

E. E. LUMMUS, General Agent,
90 South Market Street, Boston, Mass.
my25-tf

FARMERS, ATTENTION!

BUILDERS'
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF BOSTON, makes a specialty of insuring BUILDINGS and LIVE STOCK against loss or damage by

Lightning as well as Fire,

without extra charge.

[Extracts from its Policies.]

"On Risk of Farm Buildings, and their contents, where LIVE STOCK is included. This Policy covers that Stock whether in Barn, Highway or Field against damage or destruction by Lightning," a risk not covered by the Policies of other Companies.

Assets, including Guarantee Fund.....$82,012 75
Surplus above insurance, including Guarantee Fund.....25,480

J. C. HOADLEY, President.
H. E. ABBOTT, SECRETARY. jy6-3t

CALDER & OTIS,
FLORISTS
—AND—

FLORAL SEEDSMEN,

HOTEL BOYLSTON,
Tremont, cor. Boylston Street, Boston.

We take this method of informing our friends and the public, that we have leased for a term of years, the store corner of Tremont and Boylston Streets, in HOTEL BOYLSTON, for the purpose of transacting business as

FLORISTS AND FLORAL SEEDSMEN,

and dealers in all articles pertaining to the growth and cultivation of Flowers, and are prepared to furnish every description of Floral Work and Design, suitable for WEDDINGS, PARTIES, FUNERALS, etc.; also Cut Flowers in quantity, and Plants in pots. We possess peculiar advantages in having, each of us, very extensive Greenhouses, long established, the products of which we have hitherto sold at wholesale to the dealers in Flowers in Boston and New York.

A share of your patronage, which will receive prompt and courteous attention, is respectfully solicited.

Your obedient servants,

CALDER & OTIS.

AUGUSTUS P. CALDER, Residence and Greenhouses, Blue Hill Avenue, Boston Highlands.
THEODORE C. OTIS, Residence, Townsend St., Boston Highlands, Greenhouses in Wellesley. ap29-13t

TEA,

BREAKFAST AND DINING SET of 180 Pieces, $25.00.

CALL OR SEND FOR LIST.

THE BEST PLACE IN BOSTON TO BUY
CROCKERY
AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS
IS AT CUY & BROTHERS NEW STORE
33 BEDFORD ST.

Only a few steps from JORDAN, MARSH & CO.'S great Dry Goods and Carpet Store.
mh23-52t

Combined

RANGE AND FURNACE.

OCCUPIES the same space as common ranges and heats the rooms over the kitchen or adjoining it, by means of pipes. The kettles used with this range pass all the steam and odors into the chimney.

Best of testimonials furnished.

LINCOLN & ALLEN,
59 Blackstone Street, Boston, Mass.
feb17-52t

STOVES.

Chas. B. Wilder & Co.

Nos. 83 & 85 North St.,
BOSTON, MASS.,

Keep constantly on hand a large assortment of

COOK STOVES AND RANGES,

INCLUDING THE CELEBRATED

RICHMOND RANCE,
REED'S RANGES, EAGLE COOK STOVES,

and a variety of other patterns.

—ALSO—

ALL SIZES FARMERS' BOILERS,
FOR WOOD AND COAL. 13t

Are You Going to Paint?

IF SO, USE THE

AVERILL CHEMICAL PAINT.

This Paint costs less than white lead, and will wear twice as long. It is of the purest white and all the fashionable shades mixed ready for use, and sold by the gallon only. Dries with a rich, glossy surface, and retains it. Warrant ed not to crack, peel, or chalk off by friction. Does not fade, spot, streak, nor mildew.

Send for Sample Card and recommendations.

LYMAN HATFIELD, Agent,
jy25-13t 131 Portland St., Boston, Mass.

MANOMET POULTRY YARDS.

SOUTH PLYMOUTH, MASS.

COCHINS, BRAHMAS, PLYMOUTH ROCKS, and FANTAIL PIGEONS, always on hand at these yards. Also eggs in season. *None but good Fowls and fresh Eggs sent.* These Fowls are strictly pure bred, and from the best strains of blood on either continent. Prices reasonable. Orders booked now, for Chickens in the Fall. "First come, first served," is the rule here, so hurry up.

Address as above, for Price List, *enclosing stamp.*
jy1-4t

MARK PITMAN,
NORTH BEVERLY, MASS.,

OFFERS for sale, Eggs for hatching from his superior stock of Fancy Fowls. Warranted fresh, and from as pure stocks as can be found in the United States.
my25-4t

For Sale.

OYSTER SHELLS, burnt, slacked and unslacked. Oyster Shells, and Ground Bone for Fowls. Wheat Screenings, eggs and chickens, in their season. Also all varieties of Fowls for sale at 26 North Market Street, Boston.

JACOB GRAVES & CO.

Milk Farm for Sale,

ONE of the best Farms in Old Concord, Mass, containing 100 acres. One mile from depot, on the Fitchburg Railroad, near churches, schools, etc., one hours' ride from Boston. Two houses with large elm and evergreen trees in front; good Barn and Tool House. One-half acre best Concord Grapes, large Asparagus bed, 5 kinds of Pear and Apple Trees, etc. For further particulars, inquire of Samuel Staples, Old Concord, or of the Subscriber at No. 25 North Market Street, Boston.
jy20-4t J. W. BALDWIN.

LOWEST PRICE!

SPRAGUE MOWERS.

AFTER a careful examination of the best Machines now in the market, the **Superior Merits** of the "SPRAGUE," have warranted us in accepting the agency of Boston and vicinity.

THE SPRAGUE

WAS AWARDED

THE HIGHEST PREMIUMS

AT THE

Pennsylvania State Fair,
TWENTY-ONE MACHINES COMPETING.

Vermont State Fair,
TEN MACHINES COMPETING.

Connecticut River Valley Fair,
TEN MACHINES COMPETING.

Silver Medal
AT NEW ENGLAND FAIR, LOWELL, 1871.

EXTRACTS FROM TESTIMONIALS.

"Its work is first-rate, draft light and no breakages."

"Have never seen a Mower that could compete with the Sprague."

"Your One Horse Mower cannot be surpassed."

"It works perfectly in every respect."

"I recommend it as the cheapest and best working Machine in use."

"My Machine has paid for itself this season."

"It is easy for man and team, strong, simple and good enough for anybody."

"The best Mower in all respects I have ever seen."

"I saved enough on price as compared with the Clipper or Buckeye to buy a good Wheeled Rake, and have a better Mower than either of them into the bargain."

"Mowed five acres in four hours. Best Machine on rough land I ever saw."

"My horse draws it as easily as a common harrow."

"Mowed four and a half acres in five hours with the One Horse Sprague, and there was not a wet hair on the horse."

FIXED PRICES.

One Horse, 3 1-2 feet cut.....$85 00
Two Horse, 4 feet cut.....90 00
Two Horse, 4 1-2 feet cut.....95 00

EACH MACHINE WARRANTED.

Call and examine, or send for Circular.

JOSEPH BRECK & SON,
jy6-5t 51 North Market St., Boston.

KING'S PATENT MOWER KNIFE GRINDER.

It does its work perfectly, and at any bevel desired.

Requires only one man or boy to use it.

The Knives are not over-ground, consequently LAST LONGER.

No one using a Mowing Machine can afford to do without it.

Is adapted to any grindstone

PRICE.....$4.00.

HAYING TOOLS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

WHITTEMORE, BELCHER & CO.,
AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE AND SEED STORE,
No. 34 Merchants Row, Boston.
jy1-eowtf

Berry's Patent

SPRING BED LUSUE.

This useful article of Household Furniture is made in both Sofa and Lounge form. It has ample space for the bedclothes, avoiding the inconvenience of removing them to other apartments. It contains a spring bed and mattress, complete, and is easily adjusted.

Manufactured by HENRY L. ALBEE,
No. 63 Union Street, Boston.
Between Hanover St. and Haymarket Square.
mch20-cow13t

LA BELLE COQUETTE

A NEW AND FASCINATING FIELD GAME!

The most Beautiful, Unique and Entertaining Game extant.

CLEAVELAND & LEONARD,

Proprietors, also Manufacturers of and Dealers in Field and Parlor Games, Novelties, etc.
Wholesale and Retail,
55 Washington Street, Boston.
jy-8-4t

The Best Shade Fixture.

MANUFACTURED BY

A. H. KNAPP,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Shades, Fixtures, Cords and Tassels.

OFFICE AND SALESROOM 76 WINTER STREET.

His Watch Spring Fixtures, patented April 26, 1870, with valuable improvements patented Sept. 5, 1871, are proving decidedly superior in action to all others, and this with their ornamental appearance, ease of operation, and low price, renders them more desirable than any other shade fixture.

Shades and Fixtures of all styles put up to order.
feb9-26t 36 Winter Street, Boston.

Bull Calves.

I HAVE FOR SALE, at low prices, at Fairview Stock Farm near Fitchburg, a few thoroughbred SHORTHORN BULL CALVES of various ages, all bred from fine individuals of great merit, a number of yearling BULLS and HEIFERS of like breeding.

AUGUSTUS WHITMAN.
jy1-6t

Imported Ayrshires.

THE Subscriber has recently imported Thirty (30) head of Ayrshires, selected from the choice herds of Scotland, and offers a few Cows, Bull and Heifer Calves for sale. Catalogues on application.

M. H. COCHRANE,
jy15-4t Compton, P. Q., Canada.

Mercantile Saving Institution.

NEW BANK BUILDING,
No. 387 Washington Street, Boston.

This is the only Saving Bank in the State that pays interest on deposits for each and every full calendar month they remain in bank. The institution has a guarantee fund of 250,000 00 for the express protection of depositors.
my25-13t

Fish Guano for Sale.

PRICE REDUCED TO $14 PER TON.

WARRANTED pure and the cheapest manure ever offered in the market. Send for a copy of the Analysis. GEO. H. WINSOR,
may6-4t East Gloucester, Mass.

Choice Fowls and Eggs.

PARTRIDGE COCHINS, DARK BRAHMA, PLYMOUTH ROCK, and 27 other varieties of Fowls and Eggs, for sale by E. B. TILLEY,
238 Essex St., Salem, Mass.

Enclose stamp and send for Circular. jan26-1t

Do Your Fowls Pay?

IF NOT, try my pure bred stock LIGHT BRAHMA EGGS for Hatching, $1.50 per dozen, or three dozen for $4.00. Apply on the Crafts Place, Brookline, or address E. S. TILLEY,
my 6-4t West Roxbury, Mass.

Special Notice.

MRS. SPRINGER offers her large stock of Decalcomanie paper at half price for forty days. Also, Porcelains or Opal glass plates, the best material for transfers at the same discount. Instruction free. WAX WORK of every description on exhibition including specimens of her new and original method of Flower modelling. Variegated leaves, etc. Sheet Wax, from pure Beeswax.

MRS. L. R. SPRINGER,
No. 351 Washington St., Boston.
(Room 5.) Next the Boston Theatre. jn15-tf

Massachusetts State College.

THE course occupies four years, and with a thorough Literary and Scientific Education, includes a practical training in Agriculture, Military Tactics, Chemistry, Civil Engineering and Veterinary Medicine. Examinations for admission, July 16 and August 29. Expenses for tuition, board, &c., about $200 per annum. For catalogue or information, address President W. S. CLARK,
Amherst, Mass. jy6-2t

THE

CRYPTOCHYLON

(CONCEALED WOOD)

ICE PITCHER.

SMALL, PORTABLE, STRONG, AND LOW PRICED;

LINED SOLID WITH WOOD

WEIGHT HALF A POUND LESS THAN AN ORDINARY

ICE PITCHER

OF SAME CAPACITY; AND IS UNRIVALLED FOR ITS ICE PRESERVING QUALITIES.

AN EXPERIMENT, tried June 12, 1872, with a medium sized Cryptochylon, 2 lbs. of Ice and 2 quarts of water, resulted as follows:

Ther.	Time.	
75°	8½ A. M.	
77	12 M.	
80	3½ P. M.	Ice melted at 3 P. M.

Contents of No. 1, 1½ qts. No. 2, 3½ qts. No. 3, 3½ qts.

FOR SALE BY

PALMER, BACHELDERS & CO.,
jy29-4t NO. 162 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON

THE AMERICAN HAY TEDDER.

Enables the most important Agricultural product of America to be cut, cured and stored in the barn in one day. Improves the quality and increases the value of the Hay Crop. Prevents all risk of damage from storms and sudden showers. Is simple, durable and of light draft.

Was awarded the New England Agricultural Society's *only first prize at the Great Field Trial at Amherst, Mass.*, as being superior to all others, and the best, and only perfect machine for tedding or turning hay.

MADE ONLY BY

AMES PLOW COMPANY,
QUINCY HALL, Boston,
AND
No. 53 Beekman Street, ... New York.

Send for Descriptive Circular.
my18-1o

THE KIRBY MOWER.

THIS new and novel invention, for the past few years has marvellously excited the admiration of the Farmers of the country, and given them the most perfect satisfaction. They have acknowledged it to be in cheapness and durability second to none in the world.

We now offer it to the Farmers of New England for their consideration and patronage, feeling assured from past success, we shall obtain their favor, and bring nothing but good to them.

In construction, unlike any other machine, is wholly original; built of BEST MATERIALS, and

FULLY WARRANTED;

rides easy over rough mowing, without jolting and shaking so common to most machines; can

Pass Greater Obstructions

in strict obedience to them, and with less difficulty than any other Mower. It has a perfect oscillating, flexible and independent motion of the cutter bar and finger, exactly agreeing to every variety of surface, peculiar to all Kirby Harvesters. The points of the Guards can be raised or lowered at will.

No Weight Comes on Horses' Necks!

SIMPLE! STRONG! DURABLE!

LIGHT DRAFT! PERFECT PRINCIPLE

PERFECT WORK!

, Extras can be had at our Office.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

D. M. OSBORNE & CO.,
AUBURN, N. Y.

BRANCH OFFICES AND WAREHOUSES:

Chicago, Illinois.
Cleveland, Ohio.
St. Louis, Missouri.
Philadelphia, Pa.
So. Framingham, Mass.

Address D. M. OSBORNE & CO.,
So. Framingham, Mass.

F. LELAND, Manager.
my18-tf

BOSTON LEAD CO.

[Incorporated in 1839.]

J. H. CHADWICK & CO.,
AGENTS,
Office, 23, 24 & 26 Oliver Street, Boston,
MANUFACTURERS OF

BOSTON PURE WHITE LEAD,

DRY AND GROUND IN OIL,

Dry and Ground Zinc, Litharge, Red Lead, Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, Tin Pipe, Tin Lined Pipe, Iron Pipe and Fittings, Pumps, &c. &c. &c.

Our Pure White Lead, both dry and ground in oil, we warrant to be STRICTLY PURE, and GUARANTEE that for *fineness, body* and *durability* it is not surpassed by any lead in the market, either Foreign or American.

☞ In order to protect ourselves, we have adopted as our trade-mark an eight-pointed *red star*, with our corporate seal in the centre. This is on every package of our PURE LEAD. None genuine without it. my18-13t

BONDS.

TEN PER CENT. INTEREST.

ILLINOIS TOWN BONDS

Principal and Interest paid by the State Treasurer in New York City.

—ALSO—

SCHOOL HOUSE BONDS,
PROVIDED FOR BY STATE TAXATION.

—ALSO—

Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota R.R. 7s. Gold, Free of Tax.

FOR SALE BY

M. BOLLES & CO.
feb10 Bankers, 90 State Street. 53t

H. A. BROWN,

(Formerly Brown Brothers.)

AUCTIONEER.

FOR THE SALE OF

REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE,

In City or Country.

OFFICE: 51 Water Street, Boston.
RESIDENCE, Waltham.
mar16-52t

E. WHITELEY,
61 CHARLESTOWN STREET, BOSTON.

STEAM ENGINEER.

Public Buildings and Dwellings warmed and ventilated by steam or wrought iron Hot Air Furnaces, which do not leak gas. my11-26t

WANTED.—We will give energetic Men and Women business that will pay from $5 to $6 per day in strictly honorable, money refunded; 25 cents a package postpaid, or 3 for 50 cents.

J. LATHAM & CO.,
aug6-52t 302 Washington St., Boston.

WHISKERS!

One package of Prof. Hall's Magic Compound will force the beard to grow thick and heavy on the smoothest face (without injury) in 21 days or money refunded; 25 cents a package postpaid, or 3 for 50 cents.

EDGAR JONES, Ashland, Mass.
e15-7t

ONONDAGA CHIEF

MOWER

—AND—

SELF-RAKING REAPER COMBINED.

PATENTED AND MANUFACTURED BY

PRESTON & CHENEY BROS.,
MANLIUS, N. Y.

No. 1 Mower, Wood Frame, weight 760 lbs., 4½ feet cut, Price.....$115 00
Pony Mower, Iron Frame, weight complete, 550 lbs., Price 4 feet cut.....90 00
Price 4½ feet cut.....95 00

REAPERS.

Johnson's Self Rake attached to No. 1 Mower, Price 4½ feet cut.....$180 00
Price 5 feet cut.....200 00

Having used the No. 1 Mower during the Summer of 1871 on both rough and smooth land, I cheerfully call the attention and recommend to all Farmers these Machines. They are simple, strong, compact; of very light draft, with fast and slow motion and an adjusting lever for to raise and lower the points of guards.

For sale by

E. H. CHAPIN,
North Hadley, General Agent for Mass.
Agents wanted. Send for Circular. jy22-4t

E. E. LUMMUS,
DEALER IN
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS
—AND—
MACHINES,

GENERAL AGENT FOR

HOLLINGSWORTH SULKY HAY RAKE,
Young Warrior Mowing Machine,
DOUBLE HARPOON HORSE HAY FORK,
The Celebrated RUSSELL PLOW,
HURLBUT'S PATENT WOOD AND IRON BEAM PLOW,
RANDALL'S PULVERIZING HARROW,
Cultivators, Horse Hoes, &c. &c.
Standard Super Phosphates, Mineral Fertilizers, &c.

E. E. LUMMUS,
my4-tf No. 90 South Market St., Boston.

Spring Importations of

FRENCH CHINA,

Dinner, Dessert, Tea and Breakfast Sets.

DECORATED SETS.

All Grades, French and English.

WHITE STONE WARE.

A full variety of J. MADDOCK & Son's White Ware, so long and so favorably known to house keepers.

TOILET WARE.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH IN NEW DESIGNS

Homer, Lane & Co.,

52 and 54 Union,
39 and 41 Friend Street,
BOSTON.
sp13-13t

JOHN BINNEY,
MANUFACTURER OF

STREET LANTERNS

of all descriptions, for

Gas, Kerosene, Fluid, &c.

122 & 124 Bromd St.,
(Cor. India Wharf.)
Jan6-1y BOSTON

WINDMILL.

NICHOLS' CELEBRATED WINDMILL, simple, strong and durable. Warranted to be PERFECTLY SELF REGULATING.

GIBBS & GORDON,
NEW ENGLAND AGENTS
No 60 Sudbury St., Boston.
Send for Circular. jy1-4t

COPPERAS

FOR DISINFECTING.

This economical and efficient disinfectant, so favorably recommended in the public prints, is manufactured by the New England Chemical Manufacturing Company, at the Old Vermont Copperas Works, and for sale at their office, No. 74 Water Street, Boston, by

WM. H. FOSTER, Treas'r.
jy15-4t

Pianos—Removal!

PIANOS OF EVERY STYLE AND MAKE Prices $75 to $375. Call and see my stock at

WM. C. HILL,
Marble Building 32 Eliot St.,
Next to corner of Washington St.
oct1-7

FREE!

Given away! Sample copies of the Real Estate Journal, containing reliable descriptions of more than 200 town and country estates in New England now for sale. All prices. SEND FOR COPY. Address

REAL ESTATE JOURNAL,
25 Tremont Row, Boston
feb3-4t

BURT'S SELF-ADJUSTING HORSE HAY RAKE.

Has a downward pressure upon the teeth, just sufficient to make the hay without scratching the ground.
Needs no constantly changing pressure of the foot or hand upon the levers to keep it to its work.
Works well on rough or smooth land, and in all kinds of grass.
Is of light draft and easy to operate.

MADE ONLY BY

AMES PLOW COMPANY,

Warehouses, Quincy Hall, Boston, and 53 Beekman Street, New York.

☞ Send for Descriptive Circular. jc29-4tc

BULLARD'S NEW HAY TEDDER.

THE ONLY PRACTICAL HAY SPREADER IN THE WORLD.

MANUFACTURED BY

The Richardson Manufacturing Company,
WORCESTER, MASS.
PARKER & GANNETT, Agents, Boston,
And sold by Agents throughout New England.

THE IMPROVED

Whitcomb Horse Hay Rake,

CHEAP, DURABLE, RELIABLE.

MANUFACTURED BY

THE RICHARDSON MANUFACTURING CO.,
jc15-6t WORCESTER, MASS.

ANDREW H. WARD,

MANUFACTURER OF

SPECIAL FERTILIZERS,

—FOR—

Wheat, Rye, Barley, Oats, Cotton, Grass, Onions, Buckwheat, Tobacco, Clover, Beets, Turnips, Corn, Peas, Hops, Carrots, Cabbages, Potatoes, &c.

ALSO FOR SALE,

Ground Bones, Nitrate Soda, Potash Salts, Ashes, Sulphate Ammonia, &c.

SOILS ANALYZED.

OFFICE, - - - - 123 Water Street, Boston.

☞ CIRCULARS AND TESTIMONIALS SENT ON APPLICATION. jc15-tf

THE HOLLINGSWORTH RAKE.

First Prize - - Gold Medal

AT THE GREAT FIELD TRIAL AT AUBURN, N. Y.,

The only Gold Medal ever Awarded a Hay Rake.

The Hollingsworth Rake is the only Adjustable Compound Spring Tooth Rake made and therefore the only one that will work perfectly in rough, uneven ground.

The Teeth are of Cast Steel Spring Tempered. It is substantially timbered and ironed, and finished in the best manner possible.

It is the only Rake furnished with

A ROCKER FRAME,

THE PERFECT WORKING OF OVER

20,000

Distributed through the whole United States, within the past few years, with but a limited effort on our part, has made it so widely known as the

"KING OF THE FIELD,"

that no further recommendation is necessary.

It is offered to Farmers for the season of 1872, as

THE BEST RAKE

ever put upon the market, both for the superiority of its work, its unequaled construction and durability, and the variety of work to which it can be applied.

We also apply

A SEED SOWER

to our Rake, which will sow all kinds of Grass and Flax Seed, and which will supply the wants of many farmers who have made application for an implement of the kind:

A Rake and Seed Sower Combined.

MANUFACTURED BY

JOHN DODDS & CO.,
DAYTON, OHIO.

E. E. LUMMUS,
No. 90 SOUTH MARKET ST., BOSTON,
GENERAL AGENT FOR NEW ENGLAND STATES.

—ALSO—

YOUNG WARRIOR MOWER,
Double Harpoon Hay Fork, &c.
Send for Circular. Agents wanted. my25-4t

PUMPS.

The best for HOUSES, STABLES, GREENHOUSES, &c., is the

PEOPLE'S PUMP.

This is a powerful FORCE PUMP, and with Hose attached water can be forced over a common house or stable with ease.

Many other kinds of Pumps on hand. Also, HOSE, HOSE PIPES, &c.

Call and examine before purchasing.

H. M. WISWALL,
50 Congress Street, and
70 Water Street, Boston.
my11-13t

Webster's

PATENT BUTTON HOLE WORKER.

THE most perfect Button Hole Worker ever invented; it is so simple that a child can work a more perfect button hole with it than the most experienced hand can without it. It does sew; with pricking the fingers, straining the eyes and with imperfect and irregularly worked button holes. They give universal satisfaction. Ladies who use them say that they are worth their weight in gold. Every people worker with full directions for use, sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of 50 cents. Local and traveling agents wanted for this and other new and useful articles.

Address, HARTFORD MANUFACTURING CO.,
my25-13t 91 Asylum Street, Hartford, Conn.

POCKET REVOLVERS AT COST.—Clark's Six-Shooter, a neat, durable weapon, 3 inch barrel, boots accurately at 30 paces. Uses a No. 22 cartridge. Price with box cartridges, $1.50 postpaid; two for $2.50. Address NELSON & CO., Manufacturers, Harlem, Mo. jy22-4t

For Sale.

One of the best Farms in West Sherborn. The late residence of A. P. WARE, on road leading from South Farmingham to Holliston. Near depot. Contains about 50 acres of strong land suitable for any kind of farming; two story house with L; 8 large rooms. Barn, 36x50; large carriage house, all in good condition. 50 young trees in full bearing. Will be sold very low to settle estate. Price $4000.

A. LENOX,
jc29—6t* East Holliston Depot.

Guardian's Sale of Real Estate.

By license of the Probate Court, for the County of Middlesex, the subscriber, Guardian of Lucy Ann Meriam, a minor, will sell at Public Auction, on the premises, on the 8th Day of July Next, at 5 o'clock P. M., all the right, title and interest of the said Lucy Ann Meriam, in and to the lot of land, situated on Webster Avenue, in Brighton, containing 12,402 square feet, and being lot No. 14, on a plan of house lots in Brighton, by W. A. Mason & Co., dated Nov. 8th, 1865, recorded with Middlesex South District Registry of Deeds, Book of Plans No. 11, Plan No. 39.

EMELINE MERIAM,
Guardian of Lucy Ann Meriam.
Brighton, June 19, 1872. jy22-3t

For Sale.

Three lots of Land, viz: My HOME FARM, situated in the centre of Princeton, Worcester Co., Mass., two miles from Depot, near

The Poet's Corner.

BY THE LAKE.

Oh, summer's day! oh, smiling lake!
Oh, plash of wave! oh, pebbly beach!
The low, sweet words that softly break;
The thoughts, too full for common speech;

The round, soft hand, that lay within
The brown, broad palm, that burned and clung;
The heart that strove a heart to win,
While meadows waved, and robins sung;

The memories of a golden day—
Of fresh spring flowers—of sun, and lake—
Of all she would, yet could not say—
Of all I would, yet could not take—

Are gone this autumn, though the trees
Have lost the bloom they wore and waved
Through many an ebb and flow of seas
The lake's white shores have left and laved.

The corn that peeped above the sod
In unripe beauty, fresh and cool;
The cautious angler swung his rod
Above the purple-shadowed pool.

To-day the harvest fields are bare;
The clover hues are gray and dead;
The meadow grass, where lurked the hare,
Is gathered to the farmer's shed;

The mottled fowl float on the lake;
The ripples murmur in the reeds;
The quail pipes in the sheltered brake;
The minnow darts among the weeds;

The sky is clear; the air is pure,
And all is sweet as when before
The dreams, too golden to endure,
Were dreamed, beside the lake's fair shore.

—*Overland Monthly.*

Ladies' Department.

THE COQUETTE OF ARLON.

FROM THE FRENCH OF J. COLLIN DE PLANCY.

In very ancient times the inhabitants of Arlon worshipped the moon, and the learned maintained that the name Arlon is derived from the two words *ara lunæ*, signifying "Altar of the Moon." It is perhaps for this reason that the young women of this ancient town now an l then have odd fancies. The story apropos of this I propose to relate a story which Mr. Adolphe Dechampa must have listened to when he was Governor of Luxembourg, for it is one of the traditions of the provinces. All the Arlonese know it, and I write it down for the benefit of those who have not been governors of provinces, and whose ancestors have not worshipped the moon.

It is said that about one hundred years ago, there resided in Arlon a young girl, named Gertrude. She was eighteen years of age, and was gay, frank and good-natured, always smiling and happy, and full of life and activity. She was the daughter of Charles Stock, a wealthy proprietor of the little town, and generally designated as Stock, Jr., to distinguish him from his father and grandfather who were yet living. "They last long in that family," was a local expression.

Gertrude had many admirers, but none of them appeared to make any impression on her heart. This, together with the fascinating manners, gave her the name of the "Coquette of Arlon." Do not take this appellation in its harshest sense, for her father and mother allowed her to do as she pleased, having the utmost confidence in her. And it was not misplaced. Among the many who sought her hand in marriage were four young men of the town who deserve special mention. Their names were Sigismond de Vlettor, Gilles Collin, Wenceslas Stroobant and Lambert Von Moll. The first-named was so calm and undemonstrative that the other three did not give themselves any uneasiness about him.—They on the contrary, were so pressing that the neighbors all expected that she would certainly marry one of them.

The four suitors pressed their claims, each one in his own way urging her to decide in his favor. So one day in September 1743, she devised a stratagem by which to test their courage and affection. Her parents once more allowed her to have her own way, for she never undertook anything without first consulting them, we may suppose that they were not stern and tyrannical parents that usually fall to the lot of the unfortunate heroines of modern romances. About a quarter of a league from Arlon, in a field belonging to her father, Gertrude had often noticed an old Roman tomb, which no one dared approach on account of its ghostly reputation. All sorts of stories were told about it. This tomb has now disappeared,—I cannot say how. Gertrude resolved to make it the centre of her batteries. Gilles Collin came as usual and uttered more ardent and passionate protestations of love than ever, declaring that he would willingly walk over burning coals to please her.

"I am not so unreasonable as to require that of you," said she; "all things considered, I do not refuse to marry you, but I wish to have proof of your devotion, and at the same time of your courage."

"Very well," answered Gilles, "I will give you any proof that you can demand; only say what it shall be."

"You know," replied she, "the ancient tomb which is situated on a knoll, a quarter of a league from town?"

"Yes," replied the puzzled Gilles, I have seen it from a distance; there is nothing remarkable about it."

"Well, this evening, at nine o'clock, I want you to go, without saying a word to any one about it, and lie down in the old tomb."

"In the witches' den? What a caprice!"

"And you must remain perfectly motionless until midnight."

"But Gertrude, what are you thinking of? What is your object?"

"You are a coward; you are trembling already. Perhaps it is a caprice, but I have my project, and I wish to try you. If you do as I wish, I shall know that I can trust you, and provided you remain there from nine o'clock until midnight, my heart is yours. If you refuse, I shall marry some one else."

Struck by the decided tone of the young girl, Gilles dared not offer further objection, but he thought of the freezing recitals to which he had listened: of apparitions from another world that were seen gliding around the tomb, and of the witches who there held their nocturnal meetings and made it a place of deposit for their arguments and diabolical compounds. In truth, there sometimes have been seen burning near there through the night and surrounded by groups of sinister or grotesque looking faces, but they were undoubtedly gypsies, with which Luxembourg and Limbourg were at that period infested. But some persons professed to have seen supernatural beings, and a thousand wonderful stories were related about them. For a year, however, nothing had been seen there, and though Gilles was more afraid than he would have cared to acknowledge, he was so deeply enamored of the young girl that he accepted the condition and promised to do what was required of him without divulging his intention to any one.

Shortly afterwards, Wenceslas Stroobant came in his turn. Gertrude gave him a very gracious reception. He was handsome and rich; and fully conscious of these advantages, he felt confident of the success of his suit.

"It is not your fortune that tempts me," said Gertrude to him greatly flattered.

Wenceslas bowed, as if he would say, "I understand; I have other attractions."

"I feel a deep interest in you," pursued she, "and would willingly give you my hand if you would render me a service that will prove your courage."

"You have but to command me," said the handsome young man; "I am entirely at your service."

"Well, then, you must know that one of my relatives has been killed in a duel. He is in the woods, and we are making every effort to secure him an honorable burial. In the meantime, the body is to be placed in the Roman tomb at 9 o'clock this evening. As the tomb is neither covered nor enclosed, we greatly fear it may be disturbed; therefore I beg of you to go there at half-past nine."

"To the witches den? What an idea!"

"Are you afraid already? *Mon Dieu*, how faint-hearted the young men are."

"I am not afraid, but you are giving me a very queer commission."

"Call it a fancy if you will, but I can only confide this to one who is very devoted, for it is absolutely necessary to conceal this mistery from everybody." You must go there at exactly half-past nine, and you must dress yourself to personate an angel of light, and carry a torch in your hand. The fearful stories of which the tomb has been the subject, will be of service to you, and those who may be scheming to carry away or rob the dead, will upon seeing you sitting at the foot of the tomb with your torch in your hand, be so terrified that none will dare approach. At midnight you can return home. Will you do it?"

"I will," said Wenceslas, who feared to displease her.

"I must be certain that you have performed this service; but remember, not a word about it to any one, and at this price, my hand is yours."

Wenceslas regained his usual composure, smothering as best as he could those superstitious fears which sometimes assail the strongest minds. He swore that he would be both obedient and discreet, and that at half-past nine precisely, he would be at his post, where he would watch the dead so carefully that not even a bat should approach. He soon took his leave in order to make his preparations.

A few moments afterwards, Lambert Von Moll, also faithful, appeared to render his homage to the young lady. He was a lawyer, and everybody predicted a brilliant future for him.

"If you really love me," said the coquette, "I am going to prove it. Some of the neighbors whom you know, and who are our enemies, wish to injure us. For this purpose they have placed a dead body in the Roman tomb, which belongs to our family. I wish you to make every possible effort to carry off the corpse."

"I!" interrupted Lambert.

"Certainly. I know that you are brave."

"That is true, but this is such a ridiculous commission."

"The body will doubtless be guarded by mere children, and in order to disperse them you must blacken your face and make yourself as ugly as you are handsome; in short, disguise yourself as a demon. Call it a ridiculous commission, if you will; but go to the Roman tomb at precisely ten; take up the body and bring it here and you will gain all my gratitude."

Lambert Von Moll reflected for a moment, and decided that it was not too great a price to pay for the heart of Gertrude, he, like the two others, promised punctuality and discretion, and accordingly withdrew to make his preparations.

Sigismond de Vletter then came to pay his respects to Mr. and Mrs. Stock; he wished Gertrude good evening, and conversed a few moments with her, while taking a turn in the garden. Having drawn him aside, Gertrude, who had her projects, proposed he should in his turn assume a character in her comedy. But Sigismond, who perceived some malicious intention in spite of her grave tones, told her that for anything serious or important, she might command him; but that such childishness was only proper for children. The coquette not finding him very complaisant, left him.

The night was very cold, and at nine o'clock, Gilles Collin arrived at the Roman tomb. He had furnished himself with a small lantern, not being very courageous. He went all around the tomb and carefully examined the bushes and every place in which he thought any one might be concealed, and then, not at all reassured by the silence and solitude which surrounded him, he extinguished his light and enveloped himself from head to foot in a long white sheet which he had brought, concealed under his coat; then extending himself at full length in the tomb, soon became as gloomy and motionless as the object he personated. Very lugubrious were the thoughts that passed through his mind while lying there in his winding sheet. A very long quarter of an hour had elapsed, when he was startled by the cry of a screech owl. He uncovered his eyes and looked around, but could see nothing except some vague reflections of light in the direction of the town. He, however, he heard, through the silence of the night, footsteps which were evidently coming towards him. He raised his head; rays of light caught his eyes, and he saw, not far off, a mysterious phantom, habited in a long robe of cloth of silver which was confined by a blue girdle. The head of this apparition was crowned with stars (made of gilt paper) while from its shoulders floated two large pieces of muslin, representing wings.

Poor Gilles, who had not foreseen such an incident, covered down under his sheet, utterly unable to explain the meaning of what he saw.

"It is an angel," said he to himself. But the angel coughed.

"It is not an inhabitant of heaven," thought Giles: "if it is one of the sorcerers, I am in a very bad situation."

The angel, on his part, appeared to be ill at ease. He cast an oblique glance at the winding sheet that covered the dead, and did not appear anxious to make a closer examination. Holding the torch in his hand, Wenceslas Stroobant thus transformed into an angel, appeared to make a great effort to assist himself at the foot of the tomb, and if the dead had been in a condition to notice any perturbation, he would have noticed that the angel was trembling with cold, or something else. Wenceslas seemed to have contracted a very bad cold, which was manifested by a severe fit of coughing and sneezing, and being unable to find his handkerchief, he was obliged to use one of his wings to wipe away the moisture from his nose and mouth.

"That is not an angel, certainly," thought the dead; "it must be a sorcerer. Who knows if he be not master of ceremonies? He is there with his torch to call the others and I shall find myself in the midst of their revels, and if the Devil presides over them, what shall I do?"

While making these disagreeable reflections he was struck by the sudden agitation of the angel of the torch, who appeared to behold some fearful object. It was the third personage approaching.

This latter, (Lambert Von Moll,) was disguised as a spectre of darkness. As he drew near, the light of the torch, which gleamed upon him at intervals, gave him a fearful appearance. He did not appear greatly terrified, but probably from motives of prudence he approached in a zigzag line, pausing now and then, as though he saw something he did not expect. The silvery robe of the angel glittered in the torchlight, and Lambert could not account to himself for this singular costume.

As the angel, whose trembling limbs refused to support him, remained fixed in his place, Lambert decided to make a flank movement, and accordingly he passed around the other end of the tomb.

His disguise was frightful; he was muffled in an ox hide, which was adorned with the long horns and the ears; his face was blackened, and the lower part of it concealed by an immense red beard. In his hand he carried one of those wooden forks which are used to spread new mown hay.

Wenceslas, who had not lost sight of the demon, now signalized himself by the greatest effort of courage he had ever made in his life. He suddenly advanced, with the torch at arms length before him, and the spectre recoiled. But the flame touched Lambert's great beard, and in an instant it was in a blaze. He quickly tore it off and sprang on the angel, whose torch fell and was extinguished.

They seized each other by the hair, mutually astonished, perhaps, at finding each other palpable.

The corpse who had seen all, and had begun to question whether it was really a scene among the witches, now took heart. Wenceslas and Lambert for a good and a bad angel were disputing possession of him, and overcome by a terrible fear, he suddenly sprang out of his tomb with his winding sheet around him, and took to flight across the fields.

The two champions, seeing the dead rush forth, were seized with the same terror, and letting go of each other by common consent, they fled as though pursued by all the witches.

The three lovers returned to their respective lodgings, utterly overcome by what they had seen and passed through; and the next day none of them were able to leave their beds. To finish their adventures, Gertrude sent word to them that they must have very little esteem for her, since, instead of fulfilling their promises, they had run away in such a ridiculous manner. And she married Sigismond.

THE IDEAL.

Every man has at times in his mind, the ideal of what he should be, but is not. This ideal may be high and complete, or it may be quite low and insufficient; yet in all men that really seek to improve, it is better than the actual character. Perhaps no one is so satisfied with himself that he never wishes to be wiser, better, and more holy. Man never falls so low that he can see nothing higher than himself. This ideal man which we project, as it were, out of ourselves, and seek to make it real—this wisdom, goodness and holiness, which we aim to transfer from our thoughts to our life—has an action more or less powerful on each man, rendering him dissatisfied with present attainments, and restless unless he is becoming better. With some men it takes the rose out of the cheek, and forces them to wander a long pilgrimage of temptation before they reach the Delectable Mountains of tranquility, and find "rest for the soul," under the tree of life.—*Theodore Parker.*

A READY ACTRESS.—Mdlle. Chaumont, a French actress, was playing a *soubrette* in "Nos Gens," and was engaged running to and fro to collect and burn the pre-cents of various old lovers. In the very middle of her action she was impeded by her petticoat suddenly falling about her legs. Of course it was a very pretty one of its sort, and she got out of it, by describing it as a tribute of admiration from one of her old admirers, which must be sacrificed like all the rest; and she thrust it into the stage fire accordingly, with a merry laugh and amid the general hilarity of the house.

BATHING.—Many persons have lost their lives by getting chilled in the process of bathing; as meetings by going into the bath too soon after eating. No person should take any kind of bath sooner than three hours after a regular meal, and the room should show a heat of seventy-five degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, at about five feet above the floor in the middle of the room, in order to avoid dangerous chills; persons of a feeble circulation should have the room still warmer: if there is an uncomfortable feeling of coldness to the body when it comes out of the water, the room is too cold.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

THE NAMING OF CHILDREN.

One of the most common, foolish, and mischievous habits is that of naming babies after historic characters, or persons who have achieved contemporaneous distinction. The smaller the chance the children have of ever achieving any resemblance to those with whose title they are crushed from the first, the greater the likelihood of the bestowal of such titles. A narrow and ignorant man, living in some rural and semi-civilised region, is more inclined to call his boy, born under every disadvantage of circumstances, after some celebrated poet or scholar, than a wealthy and cultivated citizen would he on whom fatherhood had fallen. A woman to whom fate has always been unkind, whom poverty and toil have narrowed and vulgarized, blindly reaches out toward the ideal by stamping her graceless and commonplace daughter with a name acquired from a popular romance. It may be said that fair names may exercise a favorable influence, and serve as models and patterns for the namesake. So they may, if there be any similarity or concord between the two; but when there is not, when the two natures are opposite, perchance antagonistic, the heavy capital overweights and weakens the slender column. Names, to be beneficial and inspiring to their bearers, must either find or beget corresponding tendencies.

The injury William Shakespeare, John Milton, George Washington, Daniel Webster, and a hundred others have done at the baptismal font can never be reckoned. It is doubtful which would have been better—that they should not have been born, or that the nominal wearers of their honors should not have been. I am sure hundreds of promising and naturally clever boys have been spoiled by indiscretions of nomenclature. How can a sensitive and competent youth, with an ardent proclivity to and many gifts for literature, obey the bent of his inclination when everybody is aware that he is William Shakespeare Jones, or Smith, or Brown, or anything else? He inevitably shrinks from comparison, dreading lest his efforts, creditable as they may be, should be made contemptible thereby. Can a healthy, impulsive, warm blooded lad, with George Washington thrust upon him, be expected to accomplish anything, knowing as he must that George Washington has always been portrayed as the most unnaturally perfect and momentous of mortals? Who shall say how many retiring, cloistered natures have been embittered by discovering in their first thinking years how ridiculous their parents had made them by styling them Napoleon Bonaparte? Of course, they wrote only their initials, and then were perpetually mortified to hear themselves called 'Nota Bene with a big N.' Notice Simpson. Bony, bubbling over with animal spirits, and fond of adventure, have doubtless been driven to vicious extremes by having John Calvin or John Knox tacked to their patronymics. The entire law of their being prevented them from imitating those ascetic theologians, and so they deliberately became profligate from contradiction and from a vague sense of wrong that had been put upon them. I have known Melanchthons and Wilberforces to be thieves, and Solomons and Solons to be circus clowns; and I make no question but the former went in disgust to the opposite extreme, or that the latter were resolved to caricature the ancient sages by becoming the most melancholy of fools.—*July Galaxy.*

HOME, WIFE AND SATURDAY NIGHT.

Happy is the man who has a little home and a little angel in it of a Saturday night. A house, no matter how little, provided it will hold two or so—no matter how humbly furnished, provided there is hope in it; let the wife be there, and the children, so that if they are plain calico, without border, tassel, or any such thing? Let the rain come down; heap up the fire. No matter if you haven't a candle to bless yourself with, for what a beautiful light glowing coals make, rendering cloudless, shedding a sunset through the room; just light enough to talk by, not loud as in the highways; nor rapid, as in the hurry of the world; but softly, softly, whisperingly, with pauses between, for thestorm without and the thoughts within to fill up with. Then wheel the sofa round by the fire; no matter if the sofa is a settee, uncushioned at that, if so be it is just long enough for two and a half in it. How sweetly the music of silver bells from time to come falls on the listening heart then. How unmurtully will the chimes of "the days that are no more." Under such circumstances, and at such a time, one can get at least sixty-nine and a half miles nearer "kingdom come" than any other point in this world laid down in "Malte Brun." Maybe you may smile at this picture; but there is a secret between us, viz: it is a copy of a picture rudely done but true as the Pentateuch of the original in every human heart.—*Industrial Aye.*

LOVE'S HUMILITY.

BY J. O. HOLLIS.

I do not know why she should cleave to me
With such an earnest, trustful, tender ease;
I cannot see why her rare soul should bend
And lose itself so utterly in mine.

Why I love her is a thy simpler thing;
For she is all deserving of my love
And true and lovely in her every grace.
It is that she, with an attraction strong
As mid-day sunlight rivets me to her,
And draws my life, been inched with hourly care,
And many acts and words unworthy her,
Into that loftier region where our home
Was builded by the angels at her birth.
There must I move in my fatmal decadence thought,
Or she, as pure, would fail to love me so.

She is the poet of my life's dull prose,
And what I am this moment through her.
Yes, I will delve in the prosaic part,
To find the truth which made it right for her
To stoop to me. Or, better, I will seek
Throughout my present, whether there be aught
Which I, unshamed, may, kneeling reach to her.

—*The Alliance.*

☞ There is not a girl on earth, whether the daughter of prince or pauper, who, if made a perfect mistress of all household duties, and were thrown into a community wholly unknown, would not rise from one station to another, and eventually become the mistress of her own mansion, while multitudes of young women placed in positions of ease, elegance, and affluence, but being unfitted to fill them, will as certainly descend from one round of the ladder to another, until at the close of life, they are found where the really competent started from. Mothers of America! if you wish to rid your own and your children's households of the destroying locusts which infect your houses and eat up your substance, take a pride in educating your daughters to be perfect mistresses of every home duty; then, if you leave them with ut a dollar, be assured they will never lack a warm garment, a bounteous meal, or a cosy roof, nor fail of the respect of any one who knows them.

VORACITY AT THE PICKEREL.—The rapid growth and extraordinary voracity of the pickerel are well shown by Dr. Sturtevant in the report of the Massachusetts Inland Fisheries Commissioners. The doctor investigated their powers of eating in the following manner: He put two young pickerel, five inches long, in a trough with a great quantity of little minnows about one inch in length; and these two pickerel ate 128 minnows the first day, 152 the second, and 150 the third, and they increased one inch in 48 hours! They were mere machines for the assimilation of other organisms.—*American Artisan.*

PRINTING FOR THE BLIND.— A national establishment for printing in raised letters for the use of the blind is being established at Washington by subscription. Some $29,000 in cash have been collected, which is in part made by State Boards of Trustees. Recently a building subscription has been opened in Washington, headed by Gov. Cooke, Mr. Corcoran and others, and as soon as the amount of $20,000 has been subscribed to this fund the building will be erected in this city.

THE DIVINE COMPANIONSHIP.—The heart of God lies about our lives as closely as the air. There is no smallest thing in our life that does not echo itself in Him, and this Divine presence is intensely sympathetic. It is not the mere oversight of a judge, registering praise and blame. It is the companionship of one who rejoices in all our joy, and suffers in all our pain. There is no glad heart-beat in the world that the Almighty heart does not beat with gladness in response. There is no little child's cry of sorrow or over its broken toy, that a more than mother's love does not catch.—*Christian Union.*

☞ At a recent woman suffrage meeting in London the hall was so crowded that when the speakers arrived they couldn't get in. Mrs. Professor Fawcett and others climbed in by a ladder at a window, back of the stage, and when she came to speak said: "We are told that women have not so much energy as men. I deny it. A moment ago I was outside of this room in the thick of a crowd with Mr. Arthur Arnold. Mr. Arnold is still in the crowd. I am here." The little woman was roundly applauded.

☞ It is easy in the world to live after the world's opinion, it is easy in solitude to live after your own; but the great man is he who in the midst of the crowd, keeps with perfect sweetness, the independence of solitude.—*Emerson.*

Domestic Economy.

VALUABLE RECIPES.

BREAD AND YEAST.

Editor Massachusetts Ploughman:

Strawberry short cakes have been much discussed of late, and I propose to ventilate the staff of life by sending a receipt for bread with the yeast for making it. If well made no better bread need be desired.

Three quarts of sifted flour, one half tablespoon each of butter and lard, four teaspoons of white sugar, two of salt, a small cup of yeast and *warm water*, (not hot) sufficient to mould very stiff; the more it is kneaded the whiter and more tender it grows. When half risen put in a cool place where it will rise slowly over night. Let it rise in the pans half an hour before baking. It is very nice cut into breakfast rolls.

YEAST.—Eight good sized potatoes pared and a handful of hops tied in a bag boiled four hours in three quarts of water

Skim out the potatoes and jam fine, add one half cup of white sugar and one half cup of salt, take the water in which the potatoes were boiled and turn upon them, thicken with a little flour and let all come to a boil, strain through a cullender, and when cool add two cups of yeast and it it work.

MISS PEYMN ON BABIES.

Of all the created critters, said Miss Priscilla Prymm, emphatically, I *dew* despise a baby! I used to reckon a snake about the most hateful; but a body knows in gineral where to look for snakes, and how to keep clear of 'em, whereas there is no gitting out of the way of a baby. Go where you will, in town or country, on land or sea, you find the pestiferous little critters; and as for street cars and steamboats, a body'd think they were made for their special accommodation. If I was a railroad president, or a steamboat company, I'd have "babies" as well as "ladies" cars; and the wonder to me is that it hasn't been done before this; 'twould pay, sure.

The first thing a baby does is to holler, and it hollers till it's old enough to use its hands and feet as well as its voice, and then the mischief it does do is beyond sulkilation. Why, I've had my ink bottle upset on my new list carpet, and my best chany tea set, with the yallor rosebuds on 'em, knocked off the table—leastways a plate and two cups; and my "Book of Beautiful Extracts" (that was given me by Edward Gruffer before he took to keepin' company with that bold minx Arathusy Wilson) torn to atoms a'most. And all by a baby; or leastwise by a variety of 'em, for they're alike as a basket of peas. And what's most aggravatin' of all is the foolish mothers excusin' the "little darlin's" on the score of "cutrin' their teeth," or "being so remarkably precious," or something else equally uninteresting. I've always noticed that whatever badness a baby is guilty of, it's always set down by it's mother to either its teeth or its smartness.

I wonder what the worrying little varmints are made for, and why nature could'nt hev sent 'em like into the world ready grown up, or at least old enough to be of some use. Now, of what earthly use is a baby, I should like to know? It's little more'n a lump of flesh and blood, with its bald head lolloping on one side, and its two goggle eyes staring straight at nothing, and its flabby fists catching at everything in its way, crying at everything sensible, and grinning at everything foolish. And what nonsense they dew talk to their babies! Why, 'twas only just now I heard Mrs. Simmons, next door, chattering on the back stoop to that bald headed mass of hers. "Mudder's owny darlin' itty piggy-wiggy! Is he hoongry? Den he sall hab one tacker for eaty. One nicey-ticey itty tacker for mudder's itty precious plumpie, apple dumpling, sugar-tandy baby!" Bah! it's enough to make a body sick, and I, for one, don't wonder that children are so long in learning to talk plainly, with such outlandish gibberish dinged down into their ears day and night. To my mind it's more barbarous than French or Injun.

And the ridiculous way in which some folks *dew* dress their babies! All smothered up in satin, and feathers, and laces, and furs, for all the world like a milliner's figger head. I declare to goodness that I sometimes feel a sort of pity for 'em, jest as I do for a tree or a bush that's growing in a millingtary coat and trowsers, with a wooden sword by his side, showing off to a grinning crowd in the streets; and which of the two is most laffable I'm sure it's hard to tell.

"Innocents," indeed! Jest as if they don't know the badness they're about, and don't mean to dew it! Why, I've seen 'em kick, and scratch, and bite, and scratch, and pull people's hair like young grizzies; and to this day you can't convince me that Miss Jones's baby didn't mean it when the little wretch grabbed hold of my new curls as I was purtendin' to kiss it afore Deacon Peabody (the week after poor, dear Miss Peabody departed this life, it was), and pulled the bull on 'em right off afore his face, comb and all! If it hadn't a been for *that* I might hev—but I'll say no more! All that I can now say is that I'm not likely to be pestered out of my life with one of the ugly, dirty, good-for-nothin' little vaumints. Of all the troubles and trials of this mortal state and vale of tears, deliver me from a *baby!*—*Godey's Lady's Book.*

A GRAMMATICAL DIALOGUE.—The following conversation between a young lady who wrote for magazines and an old gentleman who believed he could speak English, occurred somewhere in Massachusetts, and is quoted for the benefit of grammarians:

Old Gentleman. "Are there any houses building in your village?"

Young Lady. "No, sir. There is a new house being built for Mr. Smith, but it is the carpenters who are building."

Gentleman. "True; I sit corrected. To be building is certainly a different thing from to be being built. And how long has Mr. Smith's house been being built?"

Lady. Looks puzzled a moment, and then answers rather sharply, nearly a year."

Gen leman. "How much longer do you think it will be being built?"

Lady. Explosively. "Don't know."

Gentleman. "I should think Mr. Smith would be annoyed by its being so long being built for the house he now occupies being old, he must leave it, and the new one being only being built, instead of being built as he expected he cannot—

Here the gentleman perceived that the woman had disappeared.

☞ The secret of happiness is concealed in appreciative content. If you cannot have what you like, try to like what you have.

Anecdotes

☞ When Burke made one of his famous attacks upon the crown civil list, he was several times noisily interrupted by somebody who, occupying an official position in the household, seemed to think himself the special guardian and champion of royalty. This officious person kept reminding the orator every now and then, with vehement interjections, of his duty to the king. At last Burke paused in the flow of his speech, and declared that he perfectly understood it to be his duty to honor the king, but he did not thereby feel constrained "to honor the king's man servant, his maid servant, his ox, and"—fixing his eyes upon the obnoxious intruder—"his ass."

☞ Dr.—had a skeleton so fixed that, on entering the room, a spring was touched that caused the skeleton to grasp the person entering. A stranger called on the Doctor for medical aid, and was shown into the room where the skeleton was kept. It seized him in a moment. He up with his fist, to defend himself, but to his great astonishment, the ghastly figure disengaged itself, when he flew from the house in terror. A few days after, meeting the Doctor (who might be called a walking skeleton) coming out of the house, he exclaimed: "Ah! are you there? You think I don't know you with your clothes on!" He seized the Doctor by the throat, and, bestowing a few hearty cuffs, said, "Take that for the scare you gave me the other day."

☞ A German expressman called at a house in Clinton street, Brooklyn, recently, to deliver a trunk. He rang the bell, and a servant-girl opened the door, when the expressman said: "I have got a schmall pox, and if you likes, I will carry it up-stairs." The girl looked horror-stricken, and, not relishing the idea of admitting a man with small-pox, slammed, bolted and barred the door in the astonished expressman's face.

☞ When Madam Schoeider was engaged for an opera-bouffe season recently, the manager demurred to her exorbitant terms, remarking that her income would be higher than that of a marshal of France. "Well, then," said she, "let a marshal of France sing for you."

☞ Nervous old lady (to deck hand on steamboat:)" Mr. Steamb oat-man, is there any fear of danger? Deck Hand (carel sly:) Plenty of fear, ma'am, but not a bit of danger.

The Plot Against Hawley.

CHAPTER I.

HOW THE PLOT ORIGINATED.

Near noon, the 8th of September, 1869, a man labouring under great excitement was walking hurriedly up Broadway, N. w York. His features were flushed and convulsed, his glances wild and restless, his whole mein indicative of keen anguish.

Turning to the right into Bleecker street, he soon reached a plain three story and basement brick house, to which he gave himself admittance.

"Are you there, Ruth?" he called from the hall.

A step was heard overhead, followed by the rustling of a dress, and a young lady descended the front stairs. Despite several points of marked contrast, there was a family likeness about the couple that proclaimed them to be brother and sister.

"Why, what's the matter, Luke?" cried the latter, starting at sight of the di-turbed countenance that met her view. "Are you ill?"

"I've just received bad news," replied the brother, leading the way into the parlor—"news which has given me a terrible shock."

"Shocked? You! What has happened?"

"In a word, Clara Aymar is married!"

"Married!" echoed the sister, recoiling. "Clara Aymar married! Is it possible?"

"Yes, married! the girl I've been lying siege to for years past—he only girl I ever cared a pin for. Imagine the shock this event gives me. I'm nearly crazy."

"Then you really loved her?"

"Loved her! I must have *worshipped* her, or else this thing would not have so completely upset me."

"Oh, as to that, the loss of a thing always gives us an exaggerated notion of its value, and the sister philosophically, as she sank languidly into an easy chair, and smoothed out a fold in her showy morning robe. "You are simply shocked as you say. But by to-morrow you will laugh at the whole matter."

"Don't Ruth!" implored the brother, sinking heavily into the nearest chair. "Clara Aymar is more to me than my life! My love for her is a delirium! It's no such passing fancy as you suppose, but an everlasting passion a rage—a flood of molten lava! And I've counted all along upon marrying her. True, she has rejected me twice, but I thought she'd change her mind—"

"She was in no way committed to you?"

"No, of course not. She has never given me any encouragement. But I am none the less surprised. I supposed that everything was favorable enough to my wishes. I knew that she was still young to marry—an orphan—without money and without friends—presumably without suitors; and I flattered myself that she couldn't always remain insensible to my attentions."

"You reasoned wisely enough, of course, Luk; but reason never decides these matters," declared the sister, with a sort of contemptuous emphasis on the word. "A whim—a chance meeting, a smile or a word—a moment's weakness—any trifle—these are the things by which marriages are brought about. But who is the bridegroom?"

"Ah! that's a point that will touch you a little I think. Can't you guess who he is?"

"I haven't the least idea."

"Well, then, he's Will. Hawley."

The sister sprang abruptly to her feet, clasping both hands to her heart. The changing colors of her brother, his agitation, his anguish, all passed in her own features.

"Will. Hawley?" she gasped. 'Oh, you don't mean it, Luke?"

"But I do though. It's God's truth. Clara Aymar and Will. Hawley are husband and wife."

A heavy fall succeeded. The sister had fainted. She lay upon the fl or as one dead.

"Did she think that much of Hawley?" muttered the brother, astonished. "I didn't suppose—"

He hastened to bring a pitcher of water and bathe the white features and then set himself to chafing the clench d hands.

Capt Luke Pedder was twenty-seven years of age, with an originally fi ir complexion, which had reddened with generous living and bronzed with exposure to wind and rain. He was four of the average size and height, and his features of the most ordinary type. He was singularly selfish and unscrupulous, but of good family, being well educated and moving in good society. His ability as a navigator was fair for a man of his age and experience, but he owed his command to the fact that he was a fine American clipper, more to respect for his late father and to sympathizing favor than to his own merits.

Miss Ruth Pedder was two ye rs younger than her brother, being only twenty-five years of age, although she owned to only twenty. She was tall, thin, and a little inclined in her outlines, as in her temper, to angularity. She was not exactly ugly, though far she was from being handsome, and possessed a fierce energy which was capable of compassing in any emergency for lack of genius.

The interest of the couple had been a prominent ship owner and merchan. But in his later days the senior Pedder had been unfortunate, and had been known to nefully, always, whisperingly, with pauses between, for thestorm without and the thoughts within to fill up with. Then wheel the sofa round by the fire; no matter if the sofa is a settee, uncushioned at that, if so be it is just long enough for two and a half in it. How sweetly the music of silver bells from time to come falls on the listening heart then. How unmurtully will the chimes of "the days that are no more." Under such circumstances, and at such a time, one can get at least sixty-nine and a half miles nearer "kingdom come" than any other point in this world laid down in "Malte Brun." Maybe you may smile at this picture; but there is a secret between us, viz: it is a copy of a picture rudely done but true as the Pentateuch of the original in every human heart.—*Industrial Aye.*

LOVE'S HUMILITY.

BY J. O. HOLLIS.

I do not know why she should cleave to me
With such an earnest, trustful, tender ease;
I cannot see why her rare soul should bend
And lose itself so utterly in mine.

Why I love her is a thy simpler thing;
For she is all deserving of my love
And true and lovely in her every grace.
It is that she, with an attraction strong
As mid-day sunlight rivets me to her,
And draws my life, been inched with hourly care,
And many acts and words unworthy her,
Into that loftier region where our home
Was builded by the angels at her birth.
There must I move in my fatmal decadence thought,
Or she, as pure, would fail to love me so.

She is the poet of my life's dull prose,
And what I am this moment through her.
Yes, I will delve in the prosaic part,
To find the truth which made it right for her
To stoop to me. Or, better, I will seek
Throughout my present, whether there be aught
Which I, unshamed, may, kneeling reach to her.

—*The Alliance.*

☞ There is not a girl on earth, whether the daughter of prince or pauper, who, if made a perfect mistress of all household duties, and were thrown into a community wholly unknown, would not rise from one station to another, and eventually become the mistress of her own mansion, while multitudes of young women placed in positions of ease, elegance, and affluence, but being unfitted to fill them, will as certainly descend from one round of the ladder to another, until at the close of life, they are found where the really competent started from. Mothers of America! if you wish to rid your own and your children's households of the destroying locusts which infect your houses and eat up your substance, take a pride in educating your daughters to be perfect mistresses of every home duty; then, if you leave them with ut a dollar, be assured they will never lack a warm garment, a bounteous meal, or a cosy roof, nor fail of the respect of any one who knows them.

VORACITY AT THE PICKEREL.—The rapid growth and extraordinary voracity of the pickerel are well shown by Dr. Sturtevant in the report of the Massachusetts Inland Fisheries Commissioners. The doctor investigated their powers of eating in the following manner: He put two young pickerel, five inches long, in a trough with a great quantity of little minnows about one inch in length; and these two pickerel ate 128 minnows the first day, 152 the second, and 150 the third, and they increased one inch in 48 hours! They were mere machines for the assimilation of other organisms.—*American Artisan.*

PRINTING FOR THE BLIND.— A national establishment for printing in raised letters for the use of the blind is being established at Washington by subscription. Some $29,000 in cash have been collected, which is in part made by State Boards of Trustees. Recently a building subscription has been opened in Washington, headed by Gov. Cooke, Mr. Corcoran and others, and as soon as the amount of $20,000 has been subscribed to this fund the building will be erected in this city.

THE DIVINE COMPANIONSHIP.—The heart of God lies about our lives as closely as the air. There is no smallest thing in our life that does not echo itself in Him, and this Divine presence is intensely sympathetic. It is not the mere oversight of a judge, registering praise and blame. It is the companionship of one who rejoices in all our joy, and suffers in all our pain. There is no glad heart-beat in the world that the Almighty heart does not beat with gladness in response. There is no little child's cry of sorrow or over its broken toy, that a more than mother's love does not catch.—*Christian Union.*

☞ At a recent woman suffrage meeting in London the hall was so crowded that when the speakers arrived they couldn't get in. Mrs. Professor Fawcett and others climbed in by a ladder at a window, back of the stage, and when she came to speak said: "We are told that women have not so much energy as men. I deny it. A moment ago I was outside of this room in the thick of a crowd with Mr. Arthur Arnold. Mr. Arnold is still in the crowd. I am here." The little woman was roundly applauded.

☞ It is easy in the world to live after the world's opinion, it is easy in solitude to live after your own; but the great man is he who in the midst of the crowd, keeps with perfect sweetness, the independence of solitude.—*Emerson.*

☞ When Burke made one of his famous attacks upon the crown civil list, he was several times noisily interrupted by somebody who, occupying an official position in the household, seemed to think himself the special guardian and champion of royalty. This officious person kept reminding the orator every now and then, with vehement interjections, of his duty to the king. At last Burke paused in the flow of his speech, and declared that he perfectly understood it to be his duty to honor the king, but he did not thereby feel constrained "to honor the king's man servant, his maid servant, his ox, and"—fixing his eyes upon the obnoxious intruder—"his ass."

☞ Dr.—had a skeleton so fixed that, on entering the room, a spring was touched that caused the skeleton to grasp the person entering. A stranger called on the Doctor for medical aid, and was shown into the room where the skeleton was kept. It seized him in a moment. He up with his fist, to defend himself, but to his great astonishment, the ghastly figure disengaged itself, when he flew from the house in terror. A few days after, meeting the Doctor (who might be called a walking skeleton) coming out of the house, he exclaimed: "Ah! are you there? You think I don't know you with your clothes on!" He seized the Doctor by the throat, and, bestowing a few hearty cuffs, said, "Take that for the scare you gave me the other day."

☞ A German expressman called at a house in Clinton street, Brooklyn, recently, to deliver a trunk. He rang the bell, and a servant-girl opened the door, when the express